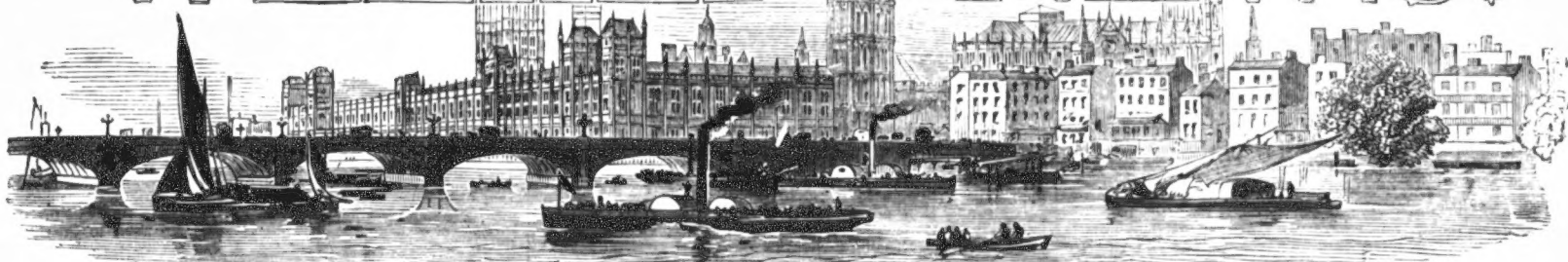


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PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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ONE PENNY.

PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

NEARLY all the corn is gathered in the southern counties, and a good part is housed in the north, so that harvest avocations will not interfere to any extent with the sportsman's enjoyment. It is no use commencing work with standing corn around you, for this only harbours the birds. Our advice is the advice which the author of the "Manual of British Sports" emphatically impresses on his readers. "Wait," he says, "till all your corn is cut, and then begin throwing off some fine morning, as soon as the dew is off. First, beat for birds in the stubbles, taking care to have very steady dogs, and to give them the wind. As soon as a covey is found, endeavour to drive them up, by walking to them from a quarter at right angles with your dog's point, so that they shall not go straight away from you, but pass you, if possible, and give you a chance to fire both barrels, which you will do, at the two first birds which get up, they being generally the old ones; then, either yourself, or by your marker, mark down the remaining birds, and proceed at once to hunt for them wherever they may be, if not more than half a mile distant, which is not likely so early in the season. If they have dropped in turnips, take up one of your dogs, unless both are very steady, and proceed to beat for them carefully. When found, they will often get up singly, but if not, then proceed as in the stubbles, and mark again; the third time they are almost sure to be scattered, and you may then secure all the remaining birds if you have good luck and a good steady dog. When this first covey is disposed of, but not till then, proceed to search for another; and as the day wears on, try them on the fallows if dry, or in the turnips, where they collect in the middle of the day, even if not driven there on purpose; or you may often find them in the grass which is generally left by the side of a brook, especially if search is made, in the middle of a hot September day. Here they are almost always scattered, and they require a good-nosed dog to make them out, and they lie very close."

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S SEAT IN NORFOLK.

GREAT preparations are being made at Sandringham for the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales for the shooting season, after their return from Denmark, their royal highnesses being expected here early in October. The prospects of the shooting season on the royal estate are very good, there being any quantity of partridges, and a great abundance of pheasants, and every variety of game being plentiful. The alterations and improvements which have been, and are being made, under the direction of Mr. Carmichael, the resident steward, are very marked, and have already completely changed the aspect of the estates. The plantations (which had become completely overgrown and choked with rank underwood) have been thinned, portions of the park have been raised and planted, and new and excellent roads made; a new and commodious house has been provided within the park for the head keeper, and on the table land before it have been constructed eighteen large pheasantries, each being about fifty feet square, all connected with each other, and forming one large and compact block. The kitchen garden, which has been laid out, and which is to supply with fruit and vegetables the royal table throughout the year, both at Sandringham and in London, comprises fifteen acres of land, seven of which are completely enclosed with brick walls, that on the north side being of great height, and parallel with it are six large grape conservatories, each feet long. The choice fruits and vegetables are to be grown within the inner enclosure, while beyond that fruit trees have been planted, and the ordinary fruits and vegetables grown. The new labourers' dwellings, each of which is provided with three sleeping apartments, approach completion, and others are to be commenced. All the old cottages have been repaired, pointed, and engrafted. The road on the north-east side of the park, leading to West Newton and Appleton has been greatly improved and widened; the wild underwood that grew out into the road has been replaced by a neat closely-worked fence.

The royal stables have been still further extended so as to ensure uniformity of appearance, and afford sufficient accommodation for his royal highness's stud. The court-yard is being paved with the best Aberdeen granite. The Controller's house, situated in the park to the south-west of the hall, is completed, the carriage-drive and lawn are being laid out, and offices, &c., fitted up. No alteration has as yet been made to the Hall. A model has been constructed according to the plans of Mr. Humbert, and if they are carried out a splendid palace will supersede the present modest mansion of Sandringham House. The beautiful Norwich gates and their accompaniments are on the point of completion, the decorators being now engaged in putting the finishing touch to them. The whole is being faced with a green bronze. On the summit of each of the four pedestals is a griffin rampant bearing a shield. In the centre, and surmounting the whole within a wreath, the royal arms inside representing the crown and feathers, and outside a shield bearing the arms of England and Denmark united. The lower panels of the two principal pedestals have on the inner side the modern arms of Norfolk in relief, consisting of a castle and two angels with drawn swords, and on the outside the central position is occupied by the old Norfolk arms, above which are the arms of Norwich and Great Yarmouth, and below the arms of Lynn and Thetford. The gates with the additional trellis on each side form a crescent, and placed as they are at the end of the beautiful avenue of limes, at the principal entrance to the royal park, present a magnificent appearance. The Home Farm falls into the hands of the Prince of Wales at Michaelmas.

SIR CHARLES LOCOCK, who has been commissioned by the Queen to attend upon the Crown Princess of Prussia at her approaching accouchement, has arrived at Berlin. It was intended that Sir Charles should proceed to Potsdam, and reside in the new palace occupied by the Crown Prince and Crown Princess.



THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER—PARTRIDGE SHOOTING.

Notes of the Week.

On Sunday evening the first of the series of theatres which it is proposed to occupy during the next few months for the purpose of religious services—the Surrey, in the Blackfriars-road—was opened, and received a very large congregation of a mixed character. It was announced that the service next Sunday evening, in the same place, will be conducted by the Rev. Benjamin Davies, of Greenwich, and that the Marylebone, Sadler's Wells, Standard, and Pavilion Theatres will be opened for similar religious services on the first Sunday evening in October.

On Monday, Mrs. Helen Howard, residing in Carburton-street, was crossing Oxford-street, when she was knocked down and gored by an ox which was being driven from the New Cattle Market. Slight hopes are entertained of her recovery. Mr. James Newberry, 6, Gae-street, Oxford-street, was on Monday taken to the Middlesex Hospital, having also been frightfully gored and lacerated about the abdomen and thighs by a furious ox.

An accident, nearly attended with very serious consequences, occurred at the London and North-Western Company's Station, Birmingham, on Monday. The six o'clock express from London, due at nine p.m., arrived punctually. The engine had passed through the tunnel on to the line in the station; at this point the engine, tender, and guard's van, with one passenger carriage, passed on all right. The second and third carriages were thrown off the rails, and the fourth carriage was thrown on to its side. In it fortunately there were only two passengers, who almost by a miracle escaped without being much hurt. They were extricated through the windows on the upper side. The remaining portion of the train, consisting of three or four first and second class carriages, with the last guard's van, remained on the rails. The train having been brought to a stand the carriage thrown on its side was dragged along a few yards, and ultimately the end of it came in contact with a portion of the platform, which it tore up. A part of one large flagstone, three feet in length, was forced into the carriage which had been thrown over. Major Dixon, of the 1st Royals, was standing on the platform when the accident occurred. He was knocked down and much shaken. Two causes have been assigned for the accident. One is, that the turn-table, over which the train had to pass, had been left improperly fastened; the other is, that there was something wrong in connexion with the points.

An inquiry was held by Mr. Payne, deputy-coroner, on Monday, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, respecting the death of Frederick Auguste Delachaux, aged nine years, who had been shot in the rifle gallery at the Royal Grecian Theatre. Auguste Delachaux said that he kept the shooting gallery at the Royal Grecian Theatre for the last ten years. Lately his son, the deceased, attended in the gallery to see that the money (a penny a shot) was paid, and for that purpose he sat facing the loader. On Saturday, the 30th of July, with eyes on arriving at the theatre was told that his son was shot. Samuel Morley said that on the night in question he loaded a breech-loader for a gentleman, who, however, declined to continue firing. He then laid the weapon on the table. A boy named Henry Goodhall came round to get a duster, and in taking it up caught the rifle to go off. Deceased, who was sitting opposite, cried out that he was shot. Witness believed that the rifle was on full cock, and it was properly loaded with a ball and a metal cartridge, containing the means of ignition. The trigger required a 20lb pull, or 11lb dead weight. Mr. Vernon, house surgeon, said that deceased was hit by a bullet in the knee. The ball could not be extracted until the 19th of August. The leg was amputated on the 26th, and death took place on Friday week. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

BRIGANDS IN ROME.

The following is an extract of a letter from Rome of the 25th ult., published in *Galignani's Messenger*:—"I was in great luck yesterday morning at the Albano Station on the railway; I do not know if you remember it, it is near a well-known Osteria, called La Cecchina, whence you look down upon Monte Giove (the ancient Corioli), about a mile off. The train from Naples which was to take us to Rome was behind its time, and the motley assemblage awaiting it here were looking at each other as if they had been curiosities in natural history. A group of peasants were talking about their intended purchases in the Piazza Montemara. A number of smoking diplomats withdrew themselves from the honest bores and tradesmen to discuss homophobia, as applied to *perniziola*, which had the day before carried off Baron Willisen, the Prussian minister, and from that to the probable or doubtful return of Otto Russell among them, when the whistle announced the approach of the train, and there we saw it rounding the base of Corioli, and on drawing up at the station, fifteen minutes after time, you may imagine my surprise to find a compartment in the third-class filled with brigands and gendarmes. I immediately jumped at an invitation for me to join the party, and getting into the carriage found myself alongside of the brigand chief (*generale* they called him). They were five in number—namely, the leader, who was a native of the Abruzzi, in the kingdom of Naples, and the four underlings, all Spaniards; the latter had more the air of seafaring men than robbers, and, therefore, looked more like corsairs than brigands, their clothes were richly embroidered with gold, and they wore, all four, handsome young men. The leader was shorter than the others, and seemed younger (none of them were over thirty). From not knowing Spanish I could not attempt the staff, so I applied myself to the chief, but he was extremely reserved, and after answering some of my inquiries by monosyllables, and showing a decided disinclination to converse, I had nothing left me but to sit and admire his beautiful costume. I had never seen a real brigand before. He had a splendid profusion of rich, curly, auburn hair, his hat was not the conical one as represented by Eastlake and others, it was low crowned, the narrow brim was trimmed with gold, and he wore a plume of feathers of various colours. His coat and waistcoat were both embroidered with gold, and across his chest wore a profusion of gold chains elaborately festooned; one was attached to a magnificent gold watch, another to a gumpicker, and so on. Over his coat was a massive chain of silver in large links, supporting a large powder-flask slung behind his back. They all wore ear-rings, but those of the chief were half-moons dangling *alla tremolante*, and his fingers were covered with gold and diamond rings. I was somewhat surprised when on stopping at the Ciampino Station one or two of them jumped out of the carriage and walked about to stretch themselves, leaving the gendarmes inside until the train was ready to start, when they got in again and took their places. All that I could ascertain about them was that they had presented themselves at Varoli, which is close to the Neapolitan frontier. They gave themselves into custody and requested to be taken to Rome; their request was complied with, and they were sent in charge of five gendarmes without muskets. On arriving at Rome they drove in open carriages to the barracks of the gendarmes in the Piazza del Popolo, where quarters were allotted them, and on asking the *impiegato*, 'Who paid their fares from Frosinone by rail?' he answered me that they had each been provided with a free military pass, such as the Government gives to soldiers."

A CAPITAL WAITING CASE for 2s. (or free by post for twenty-six stamps) fitted with Writing-paper, Envelopes, Pencases and Pens, Blotting-book, &c. THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER MEDAL was given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its utility, durability, and cheapness. 250,000 have already been sold. To be had of PARKES and GORRO, 22 Oxford-street, London, and all Stationers.—*Advertisements.*

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

A French letter has the following allusion to the Emperor's health:—

"It matters little whether it be sciatica, gout, or rheumatism, that afflicts the Emperor of the French. The doctors are divided in their opinions as to the nature of the disease which defies their skill. It is not the name of the disease but the remedy for its cure, which it imports the Emperor to know. Violent pains in the left thigh prevented his Majesty last week from taking part in the festivities in honour of the Prince Humbert, and necessitated a postponement of the trip to Chalons. Strong doses of colchicum enabled the Emperor to leave St. Cloud, but he was unable to mount his horse yesterday without assistance, and retired to his bed directly after the review. No danger is to be apprehended from his complaint, but its ravages are plainly discernible in the Emperor's face and gait. It is very remarkable that they do not incapacitate him from athletic exercises. He can jump and walk against any current in the camp at Chalons, but he cannot walk easily without assistance. He is to be seen leaning on a friend's arm whenever he alights from his carriage, and seldom now appears on horseback."

There have been brilliant manoeuvres and a sham battle at Chalons, which were witnessed by the Emperor, the Prince Imperial, Prince Humbert, Prince Napoleon, Prussian War Minister Roon, a host of European military officers, officers from Egypt, Persia, and Turkey, and a numerous staff, from some rising ground. An enemy's corps, 30,000 strong, was supposed to have approached the camp and entrenched itself. The Duke of Magenta undertook to drive the intruders back along the road by which they had arrived. He succeeded in doing this with thirty pieces of artillery, which opened a heavy fire upon the enemy's works, by driving in his skirmishers, and finally outflanking his position. The forces with which the marshal accomplished this object were the 1st and 2nd divisions of infantry, who were formed in line in contiguous columns of battalions left in front; the 2nd division, which was in reserve; light cavalry protecting the right wing, and the two attacking divisions; a division of dragoons supporting the reserve and artillery. The different movements were followed with great interest, and it was several hours before the foe was compelled to retreat.

AMERICA.

At the meeting of the Syracuse Peace Convention, held on the 17th, Mr. Vallandigham, having been serenaded, made a speech, in which he said:—"From the 4th day of May, when from the Rapidan General Grant advanced into the Wilderness, and General Sherman advanced, to this hour, what have we gained? After the reckless effusion of blood, expenditure of money to the amount of five millions a day, has Richmond been captured, has Petersburg fallen? The final hope of success—the missing process—has been tried in vain. Even Petersburg, a town not half as large as Syracuse, still bids defiance to the Federal armies. Yet an immense army went forth as highly disciplined as any that ever trod the earth, under a general supposed to be the most capable man in the Federal service, remarkable for his tenacity of purpose, and reckless of the expenditure of life to secure a given object. Forward he marched; he reached Richmond; he went beyond Richmond—but Richmond itself is General Lee's army; to-day it is unbroken, stronger than it was on the 4th of May last. How is it with General Sherman? The object of his march was Atlanta. After three months of wearisome marching, and terrible fighting, and with the loss of some 80,000 men, he has reached Atlanta only to sit down as General Grant has been obliged to do in front of Petersburg. Not a foot of Mississippi is ours, except a few miles around Vicksburg and Natchez, none of Louisiana, except about New Orleans. The whole Red River country was lost by the failure of General Banks's expedition. Arkansas, with slight exceptions, is again in the hands of the Confederates. They have regained in the rear more than we have obtained by the onward march of General Sherman's army. These are stern facts, that demand that the people should consider together, and ask whether the experiment of war has not failed."

The speaker then pointed out the beneficial effects of a conciliatory policy in averting a collision between the great parties in the country in 1820 on the Missouri question, and in 1850 on the question of the Wilmot proviso. He asserted that the policy of coercion had failed, and added,—

"I believe, as God is my judge, that the only hope is in immediate cessation of hostilities. Stop fighting. Did men ever agree when they were at blows? Was there ever a treaty of peace signed amid the roar of cannon? Was ever a vexatious litigation settled when the parties were in the midst of the trial, with passions roused and bitterness and prejudice excited? ('No') Was ever peace restored in the household between man and wife when the husband resorted to the coercive power of blows? (Voice: 'I don't know. I never tried it.') Not in America. Then, what is our duty? What is your prospect if you do? Five hundred thousand more. Will the rebellion be crushed in 1865? You have been told it would be crushed in sixty days since the commencement of the war. What guarantee of success have you in the next campaign? If General Grant's and General Sherman's armies of brave and disciplined men have been unsuccessful, what guarantee is there that the 500,000 new men will accomplish more? The records show that 2,000,000 of men have gone forth. Where are they? Not until the last day of account will their fate be known. ('They are in the grave.') If the war continues, we shall soon suffer all the calamities of a ruined and broken-down currency. There is but one mode possible to secure peace and compromise."

This course was to support the candidate to be named by the Convention in opposition to Mr. Lincoln.

THE CAPTURE OF MULLER.

The long-looked-for intelligence of the capture of Franz Muller, the supposed murderer of Mr. Briggs, has at length arrived from New York. The hat and watch of the murdered gentleman were found in the possession of Muller, so far justifying the great exertions made for his capture; for, whether guilty or not, the safe custody of the man who possessed these mute witnesses of a horrible crime was an end worth attaining at any cost and trouble. The supposed murderer has been brought before the authorities at New York. It appears that he denies the crime with which he is charged, but this, under any circumstances, is not of much weight; as even if guilty he could hardly be expected to make a confession the moment the hand of the law was laid upon his shoulder.

AMONGST THE MONKEYS.—About a year ago a person at Barton had a monkey, and fearing the cold weather would kill it he sent it to the Zoological Gardens at London. A short time ago he was in London and called to see his old friend, whom he found caged with about thirty others of the same tribe. "Jocko" knew his old master instantly, and tried to get to him. The keeper gave the visitor permission to enter the cage, which he fearlessly did, when the animal showed every sign of affection. On the production of biscuits and other edibles the intruder was fairly besieged by the other thirty, who jumped on his back, shoulders, hat, in fact, wherever a footing was to be gained; nor did they offer to molest him in the least.—*Stamford Mercury.*

General News.

THE profession will learn with great gratification that Professor Priestley, of King's College, has been appointed to attend the Princess Louis of Hesse, at Darmstadt, in her approaching confinement, which is expected to take place about the end of October or the first week of November.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

KING LEOPOLD is said to have derived great benefit from the sea air of Ostend, "and it has been remarked," says a letter from Brussels, "by the frequenters of the 'Digue'—the splendid promenade at that watering place—that his Majesty, who was to be seen there at almost all hours of the day, walked much more nimbly than either of his sons. The Duke of Brabant, the heir apparent, has an evident weakness in his limbs, which gives to his royal highness a certain degree of lameness; while his brother, the Count of Flanders, is very deaf, and has, from being tall, occasion to stoop so as to hear what is said by those with whom he is conversing, which makes the contrast between him and his septuagenarian father the more perceptible."

THERE is a rumour in political circles that prior to the next meeting of parliament a new peer will be created in the person of Mr. William Alexander Mackinnon, M.P. for the borough of Rye. The hon. gentleman has been a member of the House of Commons with scarcely any intermission since June, 1830, and has always been a thick and thin supporter of the Whig party. It is understood that Captain Mackinnon, his son, will be a candidate for the borough of Rye on the elevation of Mr. Mackinnon to the Upper House.

On Monday, intelligence was received at Lloyd's of the total loss of the Russian steam frigate *Sadulnoch*, Admiral Oyralloff, off the coast of Uande. Three officers and twenty seamen were drowned; the rest of the crew were saved with difficulty. The frigate is a total wreck.

On Friday last week a shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt in the neighbourhood of Hankelow, in this county, the inhabitants feeling it so distinctly as to be shaken in their beds. On the following morning a farm servant passing with some horses heard a noise in a small plantation, and in going to the place from whence it proceeded he discovered a large volume of water issuing from an orifice in the ground in a spot where there had never been water before. The opening was twelve or fourteen inches in diameter, and the water spouted out to about six inches from the ground and ran into an adjoining rivulet, which in consequence of the great drought had been dry for some time. The water still continues running.—*Chester Chronicle.*

On Sunday a fire broke out in the roofs of a block of six cottages at Farthinghoe, near Banbury. The dry state of the materials, and the want of water in the adjacent pools and wells, deprived the inhabitants of the means of arresting the flames. The rector at length ordered two of his horses to be yoked to the village water-cart, and for four or five hours that vehicle was used in carrying water from a distant pond to the scene of fire. By this means one cottage was saved.

It is believed that the betrothal of Princess Dagmar, the second daughter of King Christian, with the Czarevitch will take place shortly.

THE masters and fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge, have presented the Rev. Marmaduke Marlow Unfreville Wilkinson, M.A., fellow and assistant tutor of Trinity College, to the rectory of Reepham-cum-Kerdiston, Norfolk, rendered vacant by the death of the Rev. William Smith, M.A.

It has been resolved by the executive, in consequence of the recent disturbances, to again make Belfast the headquarters of a military district, of which Brigadier-General Haines will take command. The depots now quartered there are to be removed, and the barracks will be immediately occupied by a full regiment said to be the 74th. The general is to reside in the town.

ALTERATIONS are being made in St. James's-park with a view to provide a ride for horsemen such as that of Rotten-row in Hyde-park. The portion of the park which Mr. Cooper, the chief commissioner of works, has set apart for this purpose extends from Storey's-gate to Buckingham Palace, being the whole length of Birdcage-walk. In the course of a few days the railings on the north side of Birdcage-walk will be removed thirty or forty feet back, and that strip of ground will be cut off from the enclosure.

It is said that Mr. C. D. Fox, J.P., agent to Lord Palmerston on his Sligo estates, received a threatening letter a few days since through the post, telling him that he would be shot like a dog, either at the cattle show or on the first favourable opportunity, if he did not leave Sligo at once. It appears that Mr. Fox was under the necessity of serving notices to quit on two tenants on the property who are largely in arrears.

THE AMERICAN NELSON.

A NEW YORK letter has the following in allusion to Admiral Farragut:—

"He has three times maintained with honour and success the cause of the old wooden ships, so dear to the hearts of Englishmen, against rams, iron clads, and earthworks, rifled guns, and every other improved engine of destruction, and has on each occasion performed the most difficult of all naval exploits, in forcing the passage of narrow and obstructed channels under the fire of heavy armed forts at short range; and all this at an age when most men pass their time in their easy chairs. How the soul of such a man must have beaten against the bars through the forty years of peace, of cruising on stations, of watching slave-traders, of fretting monotony in navy-yards, which have rolled over his head! How much bitterness must be infused into the enjoyment of his present triumphs by the reflection that the opportunity of achieving them has come so late! I met him one evening last winter in New York in a room crowded with notabilities. The English admiral and the Russian, a large number of their officers, together with some Italian and French ones, from men-of-war in the harbour, as well as military celebrities were present. There was a dazzling glitter of epaulettes and decorations. Farragut was just fresh from Port Hudson, and everybody was eager to see him; but it was no easy matter to find him. He was always in a corner, always behind a crowd—a small man, in a very plain and unpretending, almost shabby uniform, with no ornament but a pair of shoulder straps that had evidently seen better days. He talked very quietly, has a somewhat pensive and rather shy face, though there is unmistakably an immense amount of fight in his eye; and yet surrounded by a group of gorgeous Russians, each of whom could have thrown him out of window with one hand, one would hardly have imagined that he and his Hartford would probably have 'given a good account' of the whole Muscovite squadron then lying in the harbour."

A SURE CURE FOR FITS, INDIGESTION, AND MANY OTHER DYSKASIES is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. Phelps Brown. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits, and Dyspepsia, and the ingredients may be obtained of any herbaler. Sent by post on receipt of four stamps to prepay postage. Also sent on Consignment, by post, beautifully illustrated, also sent on Consignment, by post, on Author's, Liver Complaints, General Debility, and gives the best known Herbal Remedy for their positive and permanent cure. Address, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, 4, King-street, Covent Garden, London.—*Advertisements.*

The Court.

On the 15th ult., the Raccoon sailed from Alten, with Prince Alfred on board, and the 16th and 17th were spent at Tromsø, where a ball was improvised on board the Raccoon, which brought out an amount of beauty that few were prepared for, and left a lively remembrance on both sides. A cricket match was played in the Luffoden, at the foot of Taagekallier, the highest mountain of that wild range, while the prince was shooting at Stello. The Raccoon reached Trondhjem on the 24th, after a most successful cruise in the far North, the weather all the time being magnificent, although at Trondhjem there has been scarcely any summer at all.

EMBARKATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AT DUNDEE.

On Saturday afternoon their royal highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales embarked at Dundee, on board the royal yacht Osborne, for Denmark. At first it was proposed that the embarkation should take place as quietly as possible, the party proceeding from the rail way station by the shortest and most direct route to the steamer; but the community of Dundee being desirous of giving a public reception to the Prince, it was resolved, although only at the eleventh hour, that the line of route should be extended—that the royal party should be received at the station by the authorities, and should then go in procession through some of the principal streets of the town.

Three o'clock was the hour at which the royal train was timed to arrive at Dundee from Aboyne. By that time the town presented an appearance such as it has not done since the visit of her Majesty exactly twenty years ago. The whole of the streets through which the procession was expected to pass were packed with spectators, who were actually wedged together in all the thoroughfares. On the tops of houses, on the yards of the vessels lying in the harbour, on scaffolding hastily run up for the purpose, stood thousands of people, all anxious to catch a glimpse of the royal visitors. When the excitement was at its greatest a telegram addressed to the Provost was received, announcing that the Prince of Wales had resolved on quietly embarking at Broughty Ferry, a village situated four miles below Dundee. The disappointment caused by the receipt of the news was intense and loud murmurs were heard among the crowd all along the line of streets through which the Prince and Princess were expected to pass. The authorities at once saw that were the embarkation carried out at Broughty Ferry there would be serious danger of a disturbance in the town. Provost Parker did not happen to be at hand at the time the telegram was received, and it was therefore opened by Mr. Owen, the senior bailie, who, along with Mr. Christopher Ker, one of the town clerks, at once proceeded by special train to the ferry, and represented the matter to the Prince, stating that were the embarkation not to take place at Dundee the authorities would not hold themselves responsible for the conduct of the people. In the mean time the royal yacht Osborne had steamed down the river to Broughty Ferry, three miles above which place she had been lying at anchor. Having heard Mr. Owen, the Prince consented to proceed to Dundee, where, accordingly, the party arrived at twenty minutes past three, being twenty minutes after the time originally fixed. At the Scottish North-Eastern Station the Prince and Princess were received by Sir John Ogilvy, vice-Neutnant of the county, who had been requested by the Earl of Dalhousie to act for him in his absence by reason of the death of his sister, Lady Mary Hamilton. Sir John then introduced Provost Parker to the Prince, and after a few words of conversation, the Prince introduced the Provost to the Princess of Wales. Several other persons were presented, among whom were Sir David Baxter, Bart., Sir George Ramsay, of Balfr., and Colonel Kinloch. The royal party then left the carriage. Sir John giving his arm to the Princess. The procession having been formed, started along Dock-street, amid tumultuous cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, the Prince and Princess, who were seated in an open carriage, bowing in acknowledgment. Superintendent Mackay and a strong force of police on foot accompanied the cortege. Then followed the magistrates and town council in open carriages. As the carriage containing the Prince and Princess of Wales passed, the crowd, at the places unprotected by the police, closed up behind, and it was only by dint of great pushing that room was made through several of the streets. Lord Dunoon guarded the carriage on the right hand, and the Earl of Camperdown the left. Sir John Ogilvy occupied the seat beside the Prince, and opposite were the Princess and the Hon. Mrs. Coke. Below the royal arch, erected in commemoration of the Queen's visit to the town in 1841, the procession halted, and the local volunteers, artillery, and rifles gave their royal highnesses a general salute. The magistrates then headed the procession on foot to the barge. Here a most annoying delay occurred. The Osborne, having steamed down to the Ferry, was not back in time to have the barge at the quay in waiting for the royal party. Indeed, when the party had arrived at the landing-stage the Osborne was still a couple of miles distant. To add to the awkwardness of the circumstance, rain began to fall heavily, and, although plenty of umbrellas were to be had, yet it made the position of the Prince and Princess very uncomfortable. Both, however, seemed to take matters with a good grace, and stood chatting to the noblemen and gentlemen round them. When the yacht had arrived off the harbour the barge was lowered and came to the landing-stage, where the Prince and Princess embarked amid loud cheers from the spectators. The barge was then rowed off, and the royal party got safely on board the yacht, which soon afterwards left the river, the Salamis and the Medusa being in company with her.

SKETCHES OF THE AMERICAN WAR.

THE three illustrations in pp. 198-7 represent scenes of the American war. There is an interior view of a battery at Mobile, defended by Confederate soldiers and sailors, and being bombarded by Admiral Farragut's ships. The battery was completely destroyed, and ultimately abandoned. The sketch of General Sherman before Atlanta shows that officer giving instructions to his division generals; and the drawing of the Confederates digging entrenchments depicts the Southerners hard at work strengthening the Petersburg fortifications.

A BOMB-SHELL IN A MAGAZINE.—A few days ago one of our ordinary light-draught gunboats, belonging to Admiral Lee's fleet, on the James River, was fired at from a rebel shore battery. One of the shells struck and entered the magazine, but did not explode. Upon a search being made for the rebel missile, it was discovered that it had passed through two barrels of gunpowder and lodged in a third, from which it was removed. At the time this kindly shell made its grand entrance into the magazine, there were about 100 souls—officers and men—on board of the gunboat, every one of whom would undoubtedly have been blown to atoms had it exploded. It should be remembered that in constructing our light-draught gunboats it is impossible to sink the magazine, machinery, and boilers below watermark.—*American Paper.*

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AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT DAVIS.

THE *Atlantic Monthly* in an article in the September number gives a narrative of Colonel Jacques's interview with President Davis, which took place some time ago, exciting a good deal of curiosity at the time. The narrative is from the pen of J. R. Gilmore, a companion of Colonel Jacques. The substance of the communications between the two negotiators was made public at the time, but the following extract will give a better idea of the proposals discussed:—

"Suppose," said Col. Jacques, "the two Governments agree to something like this:—To go to the people with two propositions—say, peace, with disunion and Southern independence, as your proposition, and peace, with union, emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty, as ours. Let the citizens of all the United States (as they existed before the war) vote 'Yes' or 'No' on these two propositions, at a special election, within sixty days. If a majority votes disunion, our Government to be bound by it, and let you go in peace; if a majority votes union, yours to be bound by it, and to stay in peace. The two Governments can contract in this way, and the people, though constitutionally unable to decide on peace or war, can elect which of the two propositions shall govern their rulers. Let Lee and Grant meanwhile agree to an armistice. This would sheath the sword; and if once sheathed would never again be drawn by this generation."

"The plan is altogether impracticable. If the South were only one State it might work; but as it is, if one Southern State objected to emancipation, it would nullify the whole thing, for you are aware the people of Virginia cannot vote slavery out of South Carolina, nor the people of South Carolina vote it out of Virginia."

"But three-fourths of the States can amend the constitution. Let it be done in that way, in any way, so that it be done by the people. I am not a statesman or a politician, and I do not know just now how such a plan could be carried out; but you get the idea—that the people shall decide the question."

"That the majority shall decide it you mean. We seceded to rid ourselves of the rule of the majority, and this would subject us to it again."

"But the majority must rule finally, either with bullets or ballots."

"I am not so sure of that. Neither current events nor history shows that the majority rules, or ever did rule. The contrary, I think, is true. Why, sir, the man who should go before the Southern people with such a proposition, with any proposition which implied that the North was to have a voice in determining the domestic relations of the South, could not live here a day. He would be hanged to the first tree, without judge or jury."

"Allow me to doubt that. I think it more likely he would be hanged if he let the Southern people know the majority couldn't rule."

"I have no fear of that," rejoined Mr. Davis, also smiling good-humouredly. "I give you leave to proclaim it from every house-top in the South."

"But seriously, sir, you let the majority rule in a single State; why not let it rule in the whole country?"

"Because the States are independent and sovereign. The country is not. It is only a confederation of States; or rather it was; it is now two confederations."

"Then we are not a people—we are only a political partnership?"

"That is all."

"Your very name, sir, 'United States,' implies that," said Mr. Benjamin. "But tell me, are the terms you have named—emancipation, no confiscation, and universal amnesty—the terms which Mr. Lincoln authorized you to offer us?"

"No, sir; Mr. Lincoln did not authorize me to offer you any terms. But I think both he and the Northern people, for the sake of peace, would assent to some such conditions."

"They are very generous," replied Mr. Davis, for the first time during the interview showing some angry feeling. "But amnesty, sir, applies to criminals. We have committed no crime. Confiscation is of no account, unless you can enforce it. And emancipation! You have already emancipated nearly two millions of our slaves and if you will take care of them you may emancipate the rest. I had a few when the war began. I was of some use to them; they never were of any to me. Against their will you 'emancipated' them, and you may 'emancipate' every negro in the Confederacy, but we will be free. We will govern ourselves. We will do it if we have to see every Southern plantation sacked, and every Southern city in flames."

"I see, Mr. Davis, it is useless to continue this conversation," I replied, "and you will pardon us if we have seemed to press our views with too much pertinacity. We love the old flag, and that must be our apology for intruding upon you at all."

As we were leaving the room Mr. Davis said, "Say to Mr. Lincoln from me that I shall at any time be pleased to receive proposals for peace on the basis of our independence. It will be useless to approach me with any other."

When we went out, Mr. Benjamin called Judge Ould, who had been waiting during the whole interview—two hours—at the other end of the hall, and we passed down the stairway together. As I put my arm within that of the judge, he said to me, "Well, what is the result?" "Nothing but war—war to the knife," "Ephraim is joined to his idols—let him alone," added the colonel, solemnly.

THE 43RD IN NEW ZEALAND.—The following is an extract of a letter lately received from an officer who was wounded in the attack on the pah at Tauranga on the 29th of April last:—"At three o'clock we formed in a small battery 600 yards from the pah; here the general told us he wanted the place carried, and that we must do it in a way worthy of the old Light Division of the Peninsula. We marched two deep, with the sailors on our right, also two deep, within 180 yards of the pah, where we lay down for a few seconds to get breath. While we were there Booth stood calmly looking up at the breach, though the bullets were flying pretty thick. Booth soon gave the word, 'Forward!' and we charged right in with a cheer. Poor Langland, who was Booth's orderly officer, was several yards in front. Booth said he behaved most pluckily. He was shot in the chest soon after he got in. Next to him came Booth, who had not gone ten yards before he was shot in the back. The sergeant-major was next, and he did not get much further than the colonel before he was killed. The first company was led by Bob Glover, who was killed on the spot by a bullet in the temple, not a minute after he had been in. Hamilton was shot in the mouth, Murr in the heart, Utterson in the neck. The whole four of them were shot as soon as they got into the pah. Poor Peter Glover, who was commanding the rear company, was up to his brother as soon as he was shot; he was not shot till just as we were leaving the pah; he was hit in the belly, and the doctors thought he would recover, but he died two nights after. Clarke was shot in the right arm, and I had the top of my head taken off, but neither of us are very bad. When we had been in the place for a quarter of an hour the sailors called out 'The Maories are coming down upon us in thousands,' and immediately turned tail and ran, and then there was a regular panic, and our men followed their example. Old Garland tried several times to rally the men, but it was no use. They left poor Booth in the pah all night. The Maories took his watch from him. I am glad to say they touched none of the wounded."

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SEA-SIDE RECREATIONS OF AN ARISTOCRAT.

[From the North British Mail.]

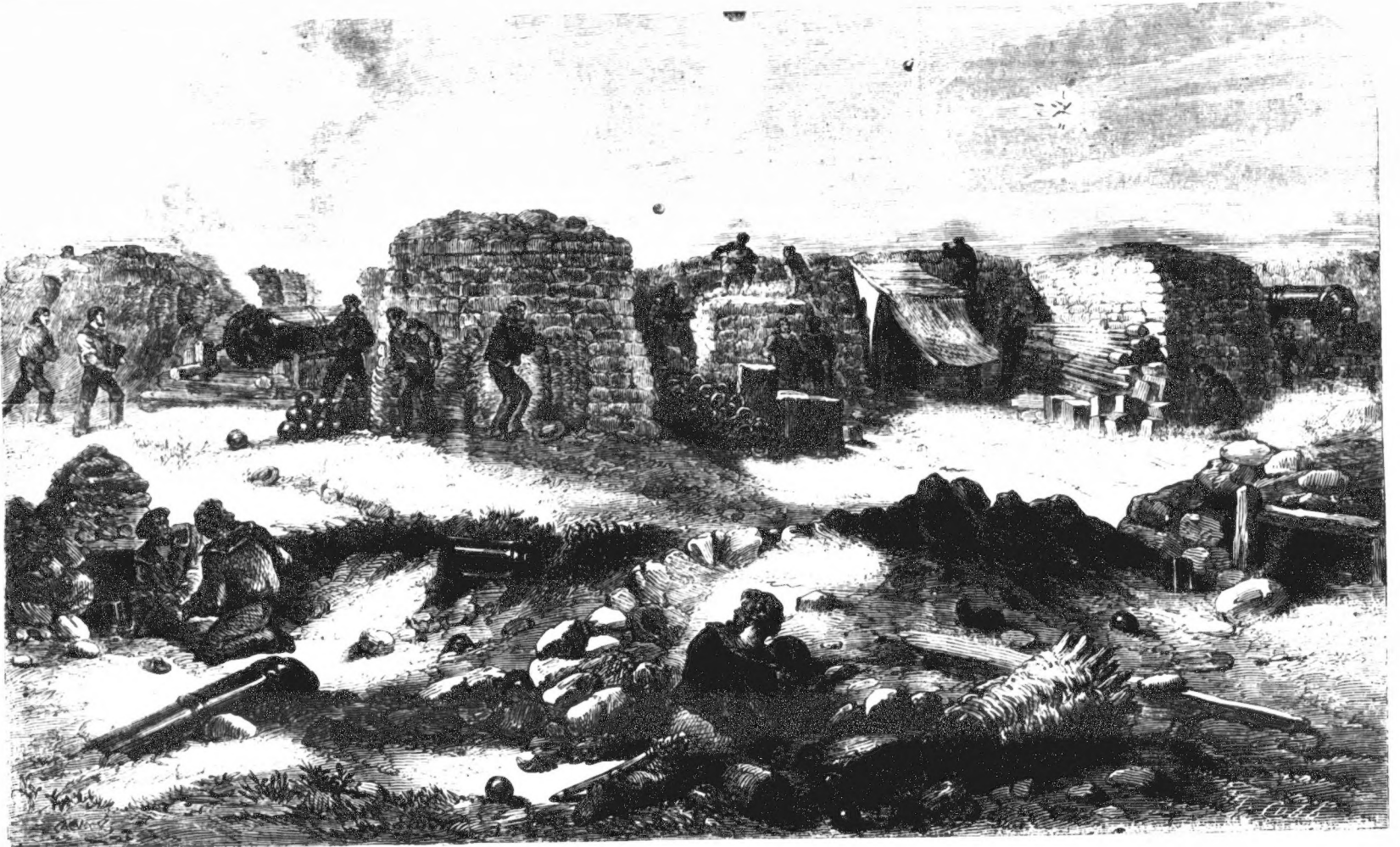
THE fashionable watering-place of Dunoon was last week the scene of a good deal of sensational amusement, arising out of the vagaries of an aristocratic visitor. The gentleman in question is said to be the Hon. William Henry Bruce Ogilvie, of Cowden, whose name recently figured in the London journals in connexion with some singular proceedings there with which he was immediately mixed up. He is brother to the Earl of Airlie, and though only twenty-four years of age is a retired officer of the army. He arrived at Dunoon on last Monday week, and took up his quarters in Mr. Lauder's Royal Hotel. He was not an hour there, nor indeed in the village, till he made it apparent that some unusual amusement was in store for the inhabitants. Having put the whole inmates of the Royal in a state of excitement by his strange, restless conduct, he called into the village, entered the shop of a confectioner, and cleared the counter of all the available pastry, confections, cigars, &c., throwing the same to a crowd of youngsters outside, who had no objections to be thus treated by the liberal stranger. He opened his hotel in the most hospitable way to all comers, inviting porters and labourers nightly to entertainments, at which a piper presided. He would go out dressed, give away articles of his clothing, and return to his hotel bare-foot, and almost naked. When restricted to liquor or anything he ordered, he would get into the wildest passions, and threaten to annihilate every one who stood in the way of gratifying his extravagant desires. The landlord soon wearied of him, as his erratic proceedings engrossed the attention of everybody in the house. Night and day it was all the same; he seemed never to tire of cutting the most singular capers, and all, as he said, in the way of having fun. He would run out and in about the hotel with nothing on his person but a flannel shirt. He was fond of decorating himself with articles to make a show. With a large bright metal dish-cover for a helmet, a window-blind for a toga, gaudy-coloured bell-pulls for sashes, a fish-slice, a huge carving-knife or a poker for a weapon, or a gaselier torn from the ceiling for a sceptre, he would rush upon and frighten the inmates, or run out through the streets a theatrical warrior, willing to do battle with any one who came in his way. For days and nights he persisted in this extravagant conduct, putting the inmates of the hotel in a constant state of terror and alarm. He would retire as if to go to bed, and immediately afterwards would be found throwing dressing-glasses, basins, and ewers over the windows into the street. He tore down the gas-fittings through the house, and one night the whole premises were so completely filled with escaped gas from this cause that had the landlord, on discovering it, not taken immediate means to stop the main pipe and clear the apartments of the gas, the roof might have been blown off the house and the inmates killed. On the Thursday he went, accompanied by the landlord, who was anxious to look after the safety of his lodger, for a ride in a chaise and pair. On arriving near to the powder works behind Sandbank, where a gang of labourers were employed in making drains, the hon. gentleman threw off the most of his clothing, along with his shoes and stockings, and barefooted, with spade in hand, tackled to work with the men, and did work toughly for three hours till the men had ceased to labour for the day. He then and there made some purchases of cattle. One day he ran down the pier and wanted to hire a small boat to pull across the river. The man who had the boats in charge seeing the applicant so excited, and likely to be a dangerous customer, would not let him a boat, on which he ran down to the beach where boats were lying, with his own hands dragged a boat down into the water, stripped all but naked, pulled out into the river, and having in an hour exhausted himself, pulled back to the shore. He would in the hotel heat a poker or other implement red hot, and issue to the street with it, as he said, to frighten people; but happily he never injured any one but an excursionist from Glasgow, on Saturday, whom he struck on the face with a piece of iron he had in his hand, in retaliation for the man asking how his nose came to be twisted awry.

But such conduct could not be long tolerated. A younger brother of the hon. disorderly was communicated with. He came to Dunoon, but all his efforts could not make his brother behave himself. Things were coming to a crisis; for on Saturday night last the gentleman took umbrage at his host for showing stern opposition to a continuance of conduct that had not only frightened every guest save the author of it out of the hotel, but put all the other inmates in bodily fear. He suddenly ordered his luggage to be collected, saying that he was going to leave the house. "This was a prospect of a happy riddance. Out he went, and when out, to prevent the chances of his return, the doors of the hotel were closed against him. He proceeded to the Eagle Hotel; but his character being there before him, he was not admitted, at least as a lodger. He wandered abroad all night, and about five o'clock on Sunday morning he made his way in through the grounds to Dunoon Castle, which is occupied by Mr. Eglington and family. He rang the door bell, but not being immediately answered, he opened one of the windows of the dining-room, violently forced in the shutters, gained admission, and threw himself into one of the couches, making himself quite at home. The inmates of the house became greatly alarmed at this unwelcome intrusion. The gardener ventured into the dining-room, but the intruder ordered him to be gone, and sent to him a gentleman to whom he might address himself. At length a son of the family made his appearance, and the short conference which ensued is said to have ended in the intruder making a dexterous leap through a large pane of plate glass out at a window. He ran to his old quarters at the Royal, rang the bell furiously, and when denied admission he tried to force open a front window. The landlord, however, arrived in time to prevent him getting in through the window; and when the madcap found himself defeated in his object, he, with one of his flints, deliberately smashed nine panes of glass in the sash. By this time Mr. Eglington made his appearance along with a couple of policemen, who took the hon. gentleman into custody on a charge of feloniously entering Mr. Eglington's house. He was kept in the lock-up at Dunoon all the following day, when he was sent in custody, via Lochgilblair, to the gaol at Inverary, there to await the consequences of his folly. It is said that all the pecuniary liabilities he has incurred have been, or will be, honourably liquidated. What will be the result of the criminal charge against him remains to be seen.

KISSING ONE'S HAND TO A LADY.—The young man—a person named G. A. Hamilton, from Chicago—taken up by the police in Toronto for kissing his hand to a lady in the street was brought before the police-court for examination. The young woman to whom the prisoner had thus extended his affections was placed in the witness-box, and stated, that as the prisoner had apologized to her and her mother for his conduct, she had forgiven him. The magistrate cautioned the prisoner against making himself too familiar with those who were unlikely to reciprocate, and then discharged him.—*Quebec Herald.*

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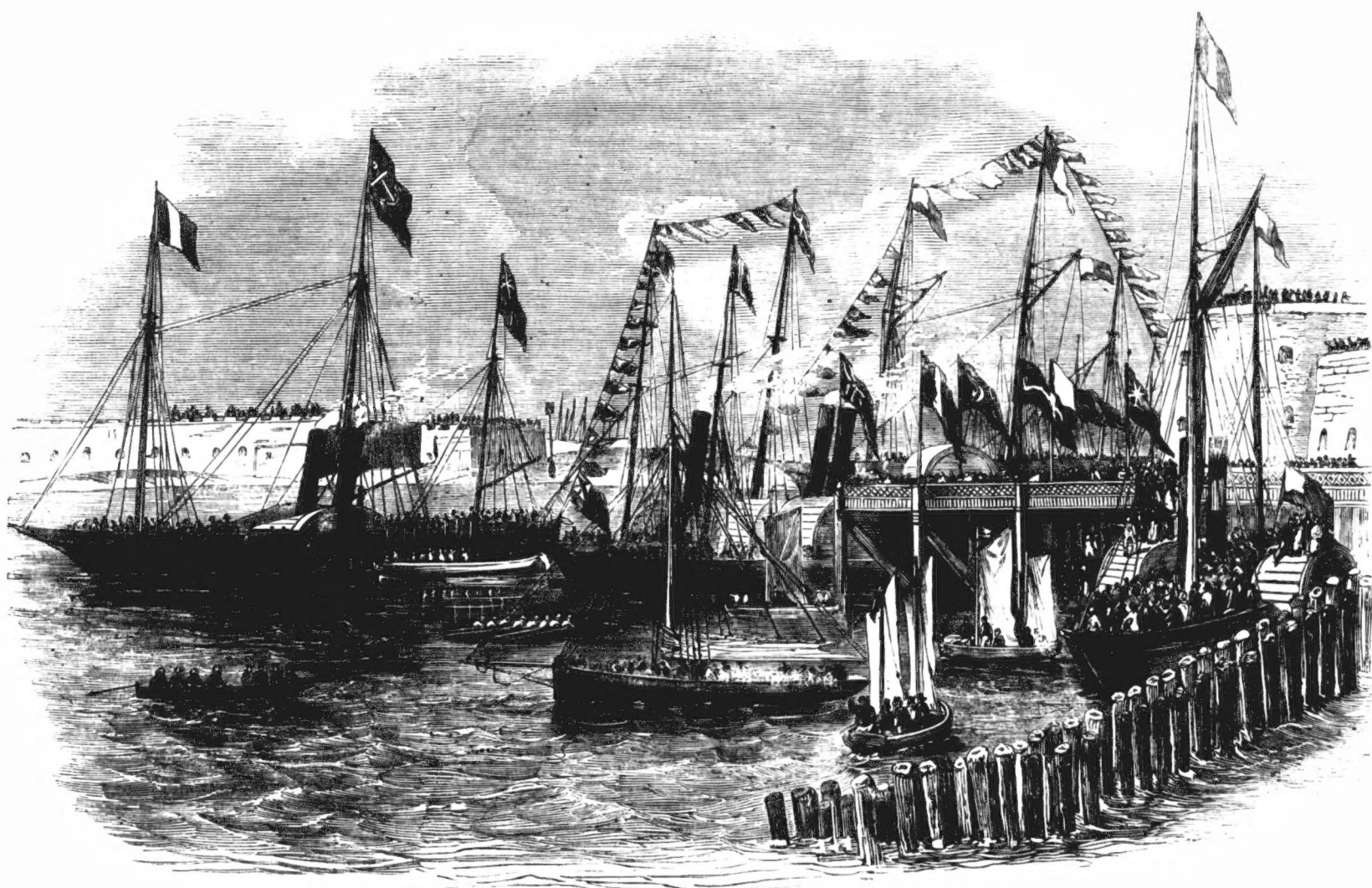
SKETCHES OF THE AMERICAN WAR INSIDE OF A CONFEDERATE BATTERY AT MOBILE. (See page 195.)



THE CONFEDERATES DIGGING ENTRENCHMENTS BEFORE PETERSBURG. (See page 195.)



THE AMERICAN WAR—THE CAMP OF GEN. SHERMAN BEFORE ATLANTA. (See page 195.)



ANNUAL VISIT OF THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY TO THE DOCK-YARDS—EMBARKATION AT PORTSMOUTH. (See page 198.)

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

ANNIVERSARIES.

H. W. L. B.

D.	B.		A. M.	P. M.
10	S.	Allice enters Sebastopol, 1855	7 31	8 6
11	S.	Sixteenth Sunday after Trinity...	8 49	9 32
12	M.	Blucher died, 1819	10 16	0 58
13	T.	Gen. Wolfe killed, 1759	11 35	0 0
14	W.	Ember Week. Duke of Wellington died, 1852	0 6	0 35
15	T.	Huskisson killed, 1830. I. Brunel died, 1853	1 31	27
16	F.	Post-office Savings' Bank opened, 1861	1 48	21

Moon's changes.—Full Moon, 15th, 9h. 9m. A.M.

Sunday Lessons.

MORNING.

Ezekiel 2; St. Matt. 12.

AFTERNOON.

Ezekiel 18; Rom. 12.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * Correspondents finding their questions unanswered will understand that we are unable to do so, either from their peculiarity, or that our correspondents with little trouble could readily obtain the information themselves.

* * All communications for the Editor must contain name and address. Selected manuscripts will not be returned.

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T. G. G. (Limehouse).—Yes.

ENQUIRE.—It is not usual for the chief engineers on board the royal navy steamers to put R.N. after their names if they use visiting-cards.

W. W. D.—A servant cannot compel a master or mistress to give any character at all; but if a bad one be given, and it is not deserved, an action may be brought by the servant for defamation. Masters and mistresses should always deal as generously, and likewise as leniently, as possible, in respect to servants' characters: for on character does the bread, and therefore the very existence, of that class of persons depend. Many a poor girl has been driven to wrong doing by the harsh and uncalled for refusal of a master to give her a character on leaving; and many an unfortunate being has thus been driven to suicide. Those who employ servants should therefore reflect that it is no light thing to turn away their domestics without characters in cases when such harshness is scarcely deserved, or when the refusal is the result of a vindictiveness that had better been softened down by some feeling of a more Christian character.

A. Y. Y.—To institute such inquiries, it would very likely be necessary to ascertain whether there is any will at Doctor's Commons? You should begin by making this inquiry, and then consult some respectable lawyer relative to your further plan of proceeding. We can recommend you one if you send us your address.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

THE last surprise of the American war has been the appearance of a new Confederate cruiser, the Tallahassee, which has achieved

unprecedented success. The Alabama has been destroyed, the Georgia sold, the Florida is in some other seas, and the merchant

vessels engaged in the Atlantic trade were thought once again secure. But all at once a long swift steamer is discovered haunting

the coast, and preying upon Federal commerce with even more than the activity of its predecessors. It is commanded by a captain

intent upon his business of capturing merchantmen, but, if report is to be trusted, very little troubled with that restless heroism

which takes men into unnecessary danger, for he says that he shall run rather than fight, his ship being especially constructed for the

former purpose. Within a few days upwards of fifty vessels, great and small, have been destroyed by this daring but prudent adven-

turer. The rate of insurance on American bottoms has risen, and not without good cause, for nothing has been found yet to resist or

even to catch the Tallahassee. Such exploits cannot be contemplated without some surprise. The English notion with respect to

marine warfare is that it is much more certain and scientific than

that on land, and that with quick vessels, and powerful guns, and convenient coaling stations, a nation must soon drive off the seas a rival which is less well provided. Powerful land armies may be opposed by the valour and patriotism of a weaker enemy, but numerous efficient and well-managed vessels have seemed almost irresistible. The achievements of these Confederate cruisers, however, seem to show that there is a chance for the weaker even at sea. It is only necessary, when the lion's skin fails, to piece it out with the fox's. By speed, incessant watchfulness, and early information, such a vessel as the Tallahassee can multiply itself fivefold. The command is no doubt given by the Confederate Government to officers of the utmost skill and resource, and these are forced by the very nature of their employment to use all the faculties they possess. They stand out before the world; there are seldom more than two or three of them at sea at the same time. Their duties, though strictly within the rights of belligerents, are of so invidious a kind, and bring down on them such hatred from the enemy, that they know that if taken prisoners they would be treated with unusual harshness, if even no worse fate befell them. They strain every nerve to inflict the utmost amount of damage on the enemy, and to escape being taken themselves. Hence, though the Federals have a most powerful navy at their disposal, though they can send out some six or eight vessels on purpose to search after the Tallahassee, though they have their coaling ports close at hand, while the Tallahassee has to take the chance of being ordered off as often as she asks for a ton of coal at a neighbouring English port, yet unless some chance rencontre brings a superior Federal force against her, the Confederate vessel may continue her career of devastation for months to come. The half patriot, half buccaner, who used to play so great a part in old wars, is represented in the present day by such persons as Captains Semmes and Wood. The man who imbibes the spirit of this irregular warfare is generally more than a match for the regular seaman, accustomed to the routine of a fleet, and receiving into his mind that element of slowness which is almost inseparable from men who obey a strictly constituted power according to rules traditionally handed down. Did not Paul Jones defy the whole British fleet, sail up the Frith of Forth, and fight a British frigate with impunity? Even the French, in the worst days of their naval misfortune, generally had two or three well-known officers who were the terror of the British mercantile marine, and raised the rates of insurance as Captain Wood is raising them in New York to-day.

ONLY the other day all England was horrified at the story of a wretched lunatic in Cornwall who had been hidden away so many years, and kept like a pig in a sty. It was pronounced almost incredible that the "local authorities" could have overlooked a case so gross. Yet this, which was generally admitted to be a not very rare instance in those distant counties of the west, was absolutely humane compared with hundreds permitted to exist in Scotland under the disgraceful evasion of the law for the protection of lunatics. Here is a case, for example, of a poor woman who was actually submitted to the most horrible torture, when in the end she was, after being twice released at intervals of two years, found by the Commissioners to be a rational being. Dr. Mitchell, Deputy Commissioner of Lunatics in Scotland, says, in relating this case: "I found her in a strait jacket, the arms of which were laced with a rope to the sides of the bed, the shoulders and back were laced to the bed also. To the lower border of the jacket a long apron of strong canvas was attached, also laced to the bed at the foot. She had been ten years insane, and for several years, without intermission, the subject of this inhuman treatment. Before entering the house I heard her cries, and while I was beside her she was struggling to escape her bonds, trying to sit up, howling, swearing, singing, and laughing. It was a case of chronic mania, aggravated and kept up by the treatment pursued. In my opinion it would have expired her crime had she been the most foul-hearted murderess that ever breathed." This wretched woman had a family, some of whom became insane; her husband was a jobbing carpenter, and the house was his own—his castle of despair—where he defied the sheriff and the Commissioners, under the law that by giving up his wife to be cared for by the parish he became a pauper, and must give up all he possessed. For two years the law was tried, and failed, even on appeal to the sheriff principal; and at the next visit of the Commissioner, in the summer of 1860, she was found in the same fearful condition of torture. He requested she might be released, and she made not the least attempt at violence. The case was once more brought before the sheriff, but it was argued that there were no grounds for depriving her family of her maintenance in an asylum, and that there were no grounds for subjecting the parochial board to the expense. The Board of Lunacy appeal against this extraordinary finding of the law; their appeal is dismissed, and another two years pass, when the Commissioner goes through the same farce of calling to see this wretched victim of sordid parochial meanness and brutal inhumanity. The report he makes closes this most painful history in the strangest and most touching account of the poor creature, now in the tenth year of her torture. She was in too horrible a condition to be released at the time, but the next morning she was washed and dressed, sitting up. "Surrounding objects interested her. She examined my watch with care, tried to make out the hour, said it was gold and pretty. She asked me where I came from, and said over and over again that she would go away with me. She shook hands with me twice or thrice, and seemed pleased with my visit, and said she would like me to bring her sweetmeats when I returned." The sequel is almost too horrible to believe, but here are the words of the Deputy Commissioner in Lunacy for Scotland:—"After the departure of the visiting Commissioner, this frail, crippled, and exhausted woman, sixty-seven years old, was cruelly bound down again to her filthy bed, where she remained till she died last autumn."

THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY AT PORTSMOUTH.

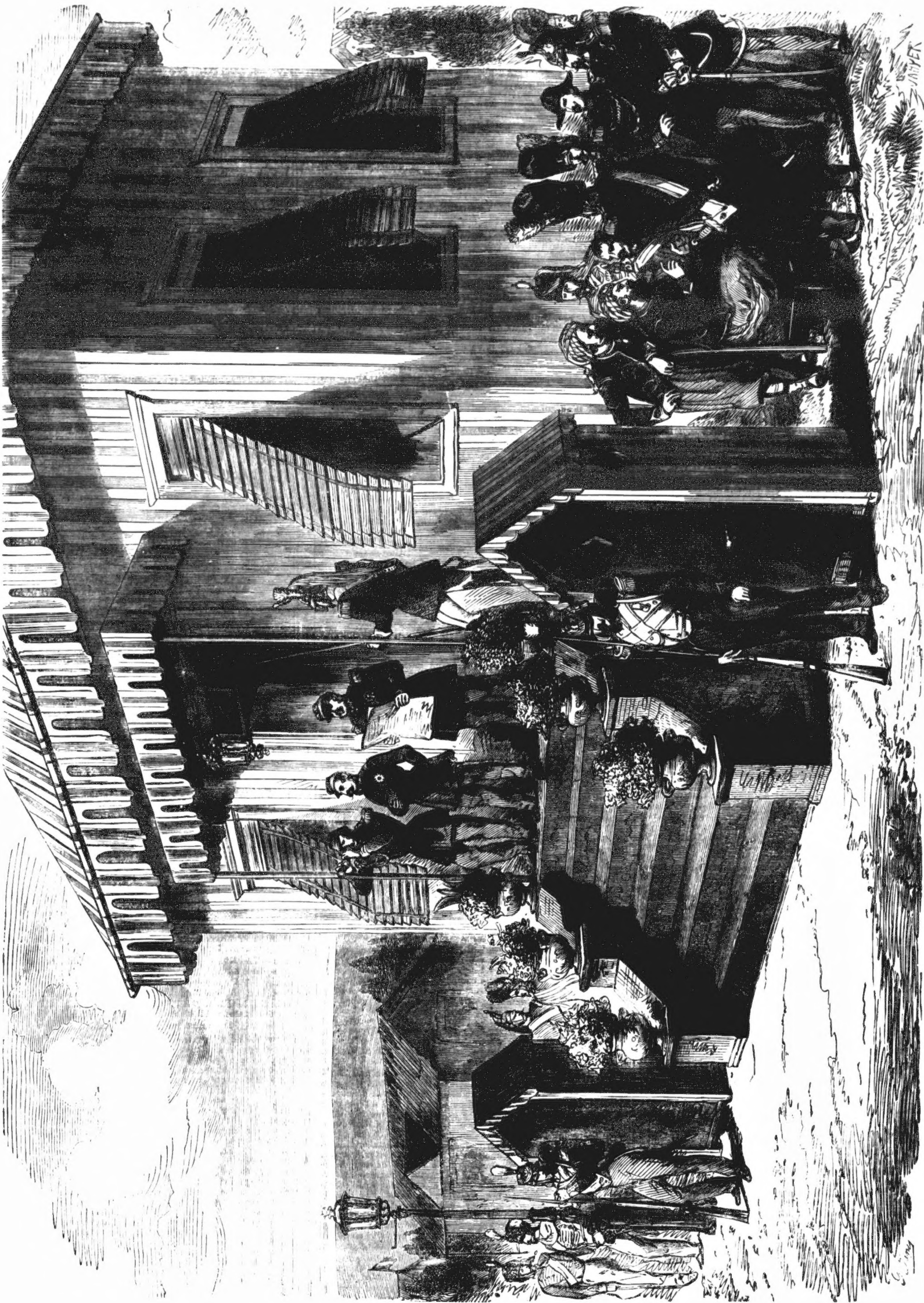
It is the custom for the Board of Admiralty to pay an annual visit to the chief naval stations of the empire. This year the Duke of Somerset and his colleagues embarked at Portsmouth (as shown in the drawing in page 197), and visited Plymouth, &c.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AT CHALONS CAMP.

DEACON'S MUSIC HALL.—Mrs F. R. Phillips, one of our best lady serio-comic singers, and decidedly the best reader of her songs in the profession, takes her benefit at this popular hall, near Sadler's Wells Theatre, on Tuesday evening next, the 13th inst. She will be supported on the occasion by the principal talent in London, including Mr. Randall, Harry Sydney, Sam Collins, Fred French, Miss Georgina Smithson, and other popular favourites. The hall will be tastefully decorated on the occasion, and we feel assured the respect in which Mrs. Phillips is held will secure her a crowded house.



VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND PRINCE HUMBERT TO THE CHALONS CAMP—THE EMPEROR AMONG THE SOLDIERY. (See page 199.)



VISIT OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AND PRINCE HUMBERT TO THE CHALONS CAMP.—THE PAVILION. (See page 199.)

Theatricals, Music, etc.

DRURY LANE.—Messrs. E. Falconer and F. B. Chatterton have issued their prospectus for the season. It is one of the strongest companies which could possibly have been brought together, and includes the names of Mr. Phelps (as stage-manager), Mr. Creswick, and Mrs. Theodore Martin (late Miss Helen Faucit), whose return to the metropolitan stage will be a most welcome event. Also, Messrs Edmund Falconer, Walter Lacy, Robert Roxby, H. M. Barrett, Edmund Phelps, H. Sinclair, J. Neville, G. Spencer, Ward, T. Matthews, Henry Marston, G. Belmont, A. Rayner, G. F. Neville, Fitzjames, G. Weston, Meegreson, J. Cornmack, and Master Percy Roselle. Mrs. Hermann Vezin (late Mrs. Charles Young), Mrs. H. Vandenhoff, Mrs. C. Melville, Misses Lydia Thompson, Hadspeith, O. Weston, Seymour, Atkinson, Ross Leclercq, Ellen Howard, E. Falconer, L. Willmott. During the season the following plays will be performed:—Shakspeare's "Henry the Fourth (First Part)," "Hamlet," "King Lear," "King John," "As You Like It," "Cymbeline," "Henry the Fourth (Second Part)," "Othello," "Merchant of Venice," "Henry the Eighth," "Romeo and Juliet," "Macbeth," Sophocles' tragedy of "Antigone" (for the first time these twenty years); a new play by Theodore Martin, Esq., entitled "Madonna Del Pis," also a new and original play by Edmund Falconer. The season will commence on Saturday, September 24th, with the First Part of Shakspeare's "Henry the Fourth." Sir John Falstaff, Mr. Phelps; Hotspur, Mr. Creswick. Mr. Howard Glover has arranged to give a series of Saturday Morning Concerts, in fortnightly succession, commencing on Saturday, October 1st, and terminating on Saturday, December 17th.

SADLER'S WELLS.—A performance took place here on Thursday, the first time under the auspices of Mr. Stammers, when the "Merchant of Venice" was presented, Mr. Joseph Stammers sustaining the part of Shylock; Mr. Arthur Young, the Duke; and Portia Mrs. Stammers. This was followed by "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady," in which Miss Constance Ames made successful first appearance on the stage as Charles the Second of Spain. At the conclusion of this little comedy, Mr. Tom Fancourt, a rising comic singer, sang two admirable character songs, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" and "What'll my Wobbinson say?" He was loudly called for again, and appeared before the curtain. The performance concluded with "The Honey-moon," Miss Constance Ames again appearing as Volante, and Mr. Walter Roberts as the Duke. A number of old favourites appeared, and everything passed off most satisfactorily. Miss Marriott re-opens the establishment for the season on the 17th, with Sheridan Knowles's play of "Love," introducing Mr. George Melville (from the Royal Princess's Theatre); Mr. Charles Horsman (from the Theatre Royal, Manchester); Mrs. Charles Horsman (Theatre Royal, Manchester); Miss Beaufort (Theatre Royal, Drury Lane); Miss Lizzie Harrison, and Miss Marriott; concluding with a new burlesque, in which Mr. Elliott (from the Royal Lyceum, Birmingham), and Miss Lizzie Willmore (from the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane), will perform.

ADELPHI.—The new comedietta of "A Woman of Business" still continues to run. The "woman of business" is Annie Hall (Mrs. Stirling), the clever wife of Henry Hall (Mr. Billington), a wine merchant, with a very large connexion. This gentleman prefers a life of ease, and his wife undertakes the entire direction of the establishment, assisted by a clerk, whose good qualities have induced her to select him as a suitable husband to her husband's niece. The business flourishes, and as the husband is happy in the possession of a wife whose attractions render her the belle of the ball-room while he is indispensable in the counting-house, the domestic hearth wears the brightest aspect. There are, however, clouds impending. The Hon. Shrimpton Smallpiece (Mrs. Billington), son of Lord Spoonbill, having been charmed by Mrs. Hall, at an evening party, insults her by making a declaration of love. The wine merchant's cousin, Simon Forcress (Mr. J. L. Toole), also renders himself troublesome by coming up from the country to claim the hand of the niece in redemption of an early promise. Finding that Mrs. Hall is likely to throw obstacles in the way, he so works upon the mind of his cousin that the merchant resolves to take the management of affairs into his own hands, and insists upon his wife resigning the position which she has so ably filled. Both waver in her presence, but when they have adjourned to a neighbouring tavern and come back with visible signs of the extent to which they have imbibed, they are fully prepared to carry out their determination. The husband asserts what he calls his "dignity," but he is evidently unable to understand the precise state of his affairs. Letting them have their own way for a time, Mrs. Hall speedily shows the result of her good management. She smoothes away his indignation of finding his balance withdrawn from his bankers by placing in his hands title-deeds of an estate which he had coveted, and which she has purchased for him as a great bargain with the money. A swindling concocter of new companies, Wylie (Mr. C. H. Stephenson), who would have wheeled him out of ten thousand pounds, is completely baffled by her penetration, and whilst the top is rebuked for his pretensions, the most satisfactory proof is afforded of the bumpkin's unfitness to be the husband of the piece, who is accordingly paired off with the clerk with more propriety. Thus the "woman of business" receives her husband's delighted acknowledgment of her superior shrewdness, and she accordingly steps forward and makes, in commercial phraseology, the usual appeal to the audience. Mrs. Stirling played very cleverly the shrewd and industrious wife of the wine merchant. "Masks and Faces," and "The Actor's Retreat" are the other two pieces. Mr. J. L. Toole takes his annual benefit here on September 14th. A new drama, by Mr. John Oxenford, entitled "Stephen Digges," will be produced on the occasion, the *beneficiare* sustaining the chief character. Mr. Toole will, soon after, commence his usual starring tour in the North of England, and it will probably be Christmas before his numerous provincial engagements will enable him to re-appear on the London boards.

SURREY.—On Saturday evening this very popular house was re-opened for the season, under the leaseholdship of Mr. Shepherd and Mr. James Anderson. The house has been entirely remodelled and redecored; the space available for the audience has been enlarged; a double row of elegant balcony box stalls has been constructed; the dress boxes have been enlarged, and the private boxes increased in number; whilst one hundred cushioned and commodious stalls have been added to the pit. The house, in all its parts, has been very tastefully and elaborately redecored. The drop scene, painted by Mr. John Johnson, is a cascade and elegant work of art, representing Bradford Church, and the River Avon, as a centre, surrounded by the head of our greatest poet and dramatist, the drapery surrounding it being painted with luxurious elegance, finely mellowed and exquisitely harmonized with the general decorations of the theatre. It attracted the attention and won the admiration of an audience which crammed every part of the house long before the curtain rose for the first piece. Sam Lover's extravaganza, "The Happy Man," was the opening piece, and was sufficiently well put upon the stage and performed to excite the utmost hilarity in the audience. The piece of the evening was Wilkins's romantic play, in five acts, written expressly for Mr. James Anderson, "The Savage and Civilization." Mr. Anderson sustaining his original part, Hercule, a Huron Indian. He exhibited great power in representing the various phases of life through which the Huron passes in his travels from his native wilds to Paris to claim the reward of service rendered to the French King. Mr. C. Butler, as M. de Luvois, his first minister; Mr. E. F. Edgar, as Lascellas, a secret agent of the ministry; Mr. E. Green, Gabriel, and Mr. Fernandez, as the Abbe's secretary, acquitted themselves creditably in their several parts; Mrs. St. Henry was effective as Madame Kekabon, the sister of Abbe Gabriel; and

Miss G. Pauncefort, as Hortense, rendered the part with a ladylike elegance; whilst Miss E. Webster was a good and amusing Therese. The scenery and dresses were rich and appropriate, and, at the conclusion of the piece, Mr. Anderson and the principal performers were called before the curtain. Byron's burlesque, from the Strand Theatre, "Fra Diavolo; or, Beauty and the Brigands," cleverly performed, and well put upon the stage, offered an opportunity for displaying the varied abilities of the company, which is numerous and well selected. It is announced that a powerful domestic drama, with extraordinary scenic effects, entitled, "A Fight with Fate; or, Truth Triumphant," is in rehearsal, and will shortly be produced at the Surrey.

VICTORIA.—This theatre has been drawing excellent houses, with a joint production of Messrs. W. R. Osman and Frederick Fenton, entitled, "The Secrets of the Devil." In the prologue Louis (Mr. F. Montague) and Gaston de Rovaro (Mr. J. H. Fitzpatrick) are half brothers. The high birth of Louis is unknown to his wife, Kate (Miss Maria Daly), to whom he was secretly married; and the fact of Gaston being an old lover of hers, and in the habit of holding midnight assignations with her, is equally unsuspected by the deceived husband. It is at last divulged, and Louis falls in a duel with Gaston. Twenty years ago Kate has been lost sight of, during which time the son of Louis and Kate has been lost sight of. His father was not killed, but recovered, and in the course of his travels met with a lady whom he made the Baroness de Rovaro (Miss Julia Seaman), till at length he left her a widow. Her claim to the estates is contested by Gaston, but she has two firm friends, Gastier (Mr. Basil Potter), and Robin (Miss M. Daly), a mysterious cavalier, who frightens every one into believing him a supernatural being. He undertakes to foil Gaston and restore the Baroness to her dignities, legal chances having gone against her. Certain papers and her marriage certificate are necessary for the success of the scheme. In the second act Robin assumes the dress and character of Mephistopheles, at a masquerade given by the Marquis de Lormer (Mr. J. B. Johnstone). Gaston, the Marquis, the Countess de Cerny (Miss Osbourne Armstrong), and the Count (Mr. West) find their discreditable actions so well known to Robin that their belief in his demoniacal origin is certified. He appoints to meet them all, in eight days, at the Chateau de Rovaro, when the mystery is to be cleared up. They do meet. The Baroness is there also, and faces her enemy, Gaston, who, knowing that she has papers which can ruin him, snatches them from her and burns them. Retribution gradually closes round Gaston. Robin appears with copies of the documents destroyed; and to complete the triumph, the watchful Gastier produces the certificate of the Baroness's marriage with Louis. He renders a further service to civilization by running the villain through the body, reminding him at the same time of his fratricidal act twenty years before. There is one more important discovery to be made, which may be anticipated. Robin is the long-missing son of Louis and Kate. His information (so valuable in reinstating the Baroness) was procured in his capacity of notary's clerk. At the conclusion he is declared heir to the Rovaro property. Such are the main incidents of the drama, which has been well placed upon the stage. This has been followed by a "Ballet Divertissement," in which Miss Ellen Powell appears, concluding with "Belphegor."

NEW ROYALTY.—This little theatre re-opened on Monday, under the management of the Misses Pelham. During the recess extensive alterations and improvements have been made. A new box entrance has been constructed, and the theatre has been remodelled and redecored. The performances commenced with the little comedy of "Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady" Roy Gomez was sustained by Mr. J. G. Saore (the stage-manager), and the Duchess by Miss Fanny Clifford (her first appearance). This was followed by an original farce by T. J. Williams, Esq., entitled "My Dress Boots." Concluding with the burlesque, by F. C. Burnard, Esq., of "Ixnay; or, the Man at the Wheel," in which the Misses Pelham appear.

GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION.—Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's new entertainment is by Mr. Balfe, entitled "The Sleeping Queen." The libretto is by Mr. Henry Fawcett. The story is as follows:—By a law of Leon, whoever touches the Queen thereof shall die. Philippe d'Agnilar (Mr. Whiffen) having saved the life of a young lady, whose horse had taken fright in a wood, comes to the Court of Leon, and finds his beloved in no other than the young Queen Irene (Miss D'Este Finlayson). Her Majesty leaves all state affairs to the Regent (Mr. Wilkinson), who is in love with Donna Agnes, the Maid of Honour (Miss Poole). Philippe's family were old enemies of the Regent's, who fancies the young man in love with Donna Agnes. Her indifference with his Excellency procures Philippe a troop of horse, but the Queen decrees that he shall stay about the Court. Her Majesty takes a siesta on a garden seat, and Philippe, overcome by his love, kisses her. The action is seen by the Regent and Donna Agnes. The law of Leon cannot be evaded, and Philippe's death is insisted upon by the Prime Minister. The Queen, to secure his silence, borrows a veil from Donna Agnes, and allows the amorous Regent to kiss her. The tables are by this partially turned, and the Prime Minister also eligible for decapitation. Another law permits the Queen's husband to pardon the offender, and to save his own life the Regent implores his royal mistress to "wed the King of Arragon." This she refuses to do, but gives her hand instead to Philippe d'Agnilar, who, of course, pardons the unfortunate Regent. There are certain songs and ballads in the operetta which exhibit the composer's peculiar charm of melody. Of these the serenade, "The moonlight dream," expressively given by Mr. Whiffen, and the ballad, "Only a ribbon," entrusted to Miss Poole (who sang it with her invariable grace and feeling) are the best specimens. In the concerted music, especially the duet between the Regent and Agnes, "I crave a boon," Mr. Balfe's piquant fancy and aptitude for dramatic composition are signally shown. A comic adaptation from Offenbach by Mr. German Reed, entitled "Too many Cooks," followed. Mr. Charles Fawcett supplied the libretto. It is undoubtedly successful. The plot merely describes the struggles of a village blacksmith, Michel (Mr. Shaw), and Potaton, a shoemaker (Mr. Whiffen), for the hand of Lisette (Miss D'Este Finlayson). Encores were numerous, and this trifling forms a good conclusion to an evening at the Gallery of Illustration. Mr. J. A. Shaw's acting cannot be too highly commended.

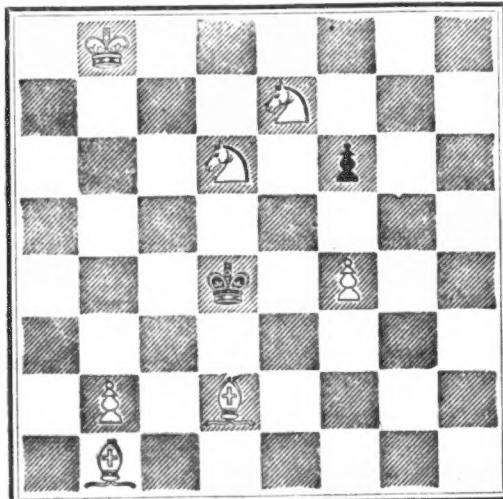
THE ALHAMBRA.—On Monday evening the two brothers Risarel appeared at this house, and displayed their unrivalled powers as gymnasts to the delight of the audience. Their performance was characterized by grace, great muscular power, and a facility for taking, in the first instance, and afterwards regaining, the most singular positions on the head, shoulders, and body of each other. Some disappointment was felt at the sudden cessation of the labours of Margaret Douglas, the enterprising lady who had undertaken to walk one thousand miles in one thousand hours. The greater part of her task was performed, and every one looked forward to the completion of it as a certainty, and not a little surprise was expressed last evening when the temporary erection put up to enable her to perform her undertaking was found removed, and the following notice posted in the hall:—"The proprietors beg to give notice, that in consequence of Margaret Douglas having failed to fulfil the conditions of her engagements, her walking is discontinued." Margaret's friends, however, declare there was no failure on her part, and the matter is likely to create not a little discussion and amusement in a court of law.

LAY MUNIFICENCE.—Mr. J. G. Hubbard, M.P., has contributed the sum of £1,000 towards the restoration of the parish church of Buckingham.

HORNBEAN'S TEA is choice and strong, moderate in price, and wholesome to use. These advantages have secured for this Tea a general preference. It is sold in packets by 2,280 Agents.—(Advertisement.)

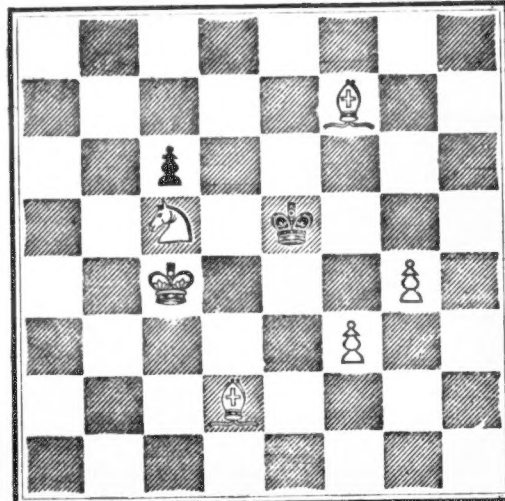
Chess.

PROBLEM No. 203.—By W. HINCHLIFF, Esq., of Oldham.
Black.



White.
White to move, and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM No. 204.—By A. H.
(For the Juveniles.)
Black.



White.
White to move, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 197.
1. B to Q square
2. R to Q 4 (ch)
3. Q to K R 3
4. Mates
1. R to K R 8
2. B interposes
3. Any move

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 198.
1. B to K Kt 4, and mates next move.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 199.
1. Kt to K B 5 (ch)
2. Kt to K 4 (ch)
3. R to Kt square (ch)
4. Kt mates
1. K to B 6 (a)
2. K to Kt 7
3. K takes P
(a) 1. K to B 4
2. K to K 4
3. K takes Kt or B

G. P.—On your arrival in London, you should pay a visit to the Chess Divan in the Strand. You will there have the opportunity of testing your skill with some of the finest players of the day.

JEFFS.—The Kings cannot check each other; neither can they occupy squares adjoining to each other.

CHAS. W. B.—The following is the solution of Problem No. 172, which appears to have been accidentally omitted:—1. B to K R 4 (ch), 2. R to Q R 4, 3. R to K Kt 5 (ch), 4. R to K Kt 7, 5. B to K Kt 5, 6. P mates. All Black's moves are forced.

A NEW VARIETY OF THE BRITISH LION.—A lady and gentleman were disturbed in their slumbers one night last week by the very unpleasant noise of a slight move under the bed. The lady expressed alarm, but her somewhat sleepy *caro sposo* said, "Oh, it's only one of the dogs;" and, putting his hand on a by the side of the bed, called "Lion, Lion," and his hand being licked, after a moment the pair were satisfied, and they soon slumbered again peacefully. In the morning, however, they found that all their money and jewellery had disappeared, and it was clear that the lick had been a *dernier resort* of an ingenious biped concealed under the bed.—*Court Journal*.

A MODERN MIRACLE.—A singular trial has taken place at Madrid. A soldier was cited last week before the police-court for having stolen a gold cup of considerable value which had been placed as a votive offering on one of the numerous altars dedicated in that city to the Virgin. The soldier at once explained that he and his family being in great distress, he had appealed to the Holy Mother for assistance, and that while engaged in prayer and contemplation of the four millions' worth of jewels displayed on her brocaded petticoat, she stooped, and with a charming smile, handed him the golden cup. This explanation was received by the court in profound silence, and the case handed over to the ecclesiastical commission, to whom it at once occurred, that however inconvenient the admission of the miracle might be, it would be highly impolitic to dispute its possibility. They therefore gave the cup to the soldier, at the same time solemnly warning him for the future against similar favours from images of any kind, and impressing him with the conviction that the Virgin required profound silence from him as a proof of his gratitude.

POLICE COURTS.
GUILDHALL.

BOW STREET.

Ronan and sister-in-law, Horra, are young Irish girls named Jane Ryan, who appeared at the bar in a bonnet of the newest fashion, was charged with stealing sheets and other property from the Trafalgar Hotel, Spring-gardens; and Maria Gratton, a fellow-servant, and an old Irish woman named Catherine Honner, were charged as accomplices. Ann Callaghan, one of the chambermaids at the hotel, deposed that the two prisoners, Ryan and Gratton, were in the same service until that week. A fortnight ago Ryan asked witness to lace up her stays, and she then noticed that prisoner was unusually bulky about the waist. Witness accused her of having a sheet wrapped round her body, but Ryan denied it. A few days afterwards the head chambermaid complained of some sheets being missing, and then witness felt it her duty to mention what she had seen. Elizabeth Camden, head chambermaid, stated that the prisoners Ryan and Gratton were employed under her. Witness missed both sheets and towels and spoke to Ryan about them. She intercepted a letter which Ryan had given one of the porters to post for her, and opened it. It proved to be a letter addressed to the third prisoner, Honnor, at 4, Barton-terrace, New-cross, telling her to be on the look-out, as the robbery was suspected, and the police would be after her. Then Franklin said he was lately servant at the same hotel, and Bryan Gratton, and witness all lived at Mrs. Honner's, after leaving the Trafalgar. She saw Gratton cutting up some linen and cleaning sheets, and both the prisoners were occupied in making them into shifts. The pieces of sheeting produced were portions of them. When living at the Trafalgar Hotel witness saw Ryan wearing her mistress's petticoats. John Bickel, police-constable 55 R, deposed that he took the two younger prisoners into custody at the house of Mrs. Honner, the third prisoner, at New-cross. He saw some pieces of sheeting about, and took the portion produced from Gratton's box and Mrs. Honner's boxes. The initials of Mr. Dawson had been cut off, and he found one of the pieces containing them. Ryan admitted that she brought some of the linen into the house. When the old woman (Honner) saw the police, she said, "Oh, shocking. If the girls have robbed their masters they ought to be punished." Mr. Warren said it was intended to examine Honner as a witness; but it was so obvious that she was the worst of the three, having evidently lied and encouraged these young girls to rob their employers, that he testified against her. Ryan said she did not know anything more. That's thought it his duty to have her placed at the bar. Prisoner Ryan: That's right (laughter, in which Ryan joined heartily). I'll be here any day you like to name, for I'll never be ill again. I'll be sorry my wife. That's right. (Laughter.) Mr. Barnaby (chief clerk): Yes, that you will; we shall take care of that. Honner: But you don't mean to lock me up? Mr. Barnaby: You are a prisoner. Honner: Not if I know it. (Laughter.) Say what you want me to come here, and I'll come; but I won't be locked up. (The prisoner turned round to leave the court.) Mr. Warren said he could not hope to carry the case any further that day. If the case were remanded for a week, probably some of the other missing property would be found. Mr. Flowers: Then let the case be remanded for a week. The prisoner Ryan behaved with great levity throughout the proceedings, and appeared to enjoy the eccentricities of the elder prisoner Honner as much as any person in court. It was stated that Honner's house was entirely let out to "servants out of place."

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

FRAGAS AT THE OXFORD MUSIC HALL.—Mr. Charles Wright, Goggles, of No. 29, King-street, Holborn, engineer, was charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt with assaulting Mr. James Frederick Evans, a clerk, residing at 113, Winchester-street, Piccadilly, at the Oxford Music Hall. Mr. Evans said: Great Marlborough-street, appeared for the defendant. I was at the Oxford Music Hall. On Saturday evening, about eleven o'clock, I was sitting opposite to him, and I indignantly denied it. The defendant moved to the opposite side of the table, and as I was sitting, and then, got up, and believing that he was about to strike me I pushed him back into his chair. Anything further I do not recollect, except that my head was broken. The defendant had been sitting some way off and the females opposite to me. On getting outside of the hall, and the defendant being pointed out to me, I gave him in charge. My head was dressed by the divisional surgeon in Hart-street, Bloomsbury. By Mr. Lewis: I had been sitting opposite the ladies for one hour and a half. I did not hear one of the ladies complain to defendant or see her change her seat in consequence of being annoyed. I had done nothing to annoy the ladies. The defendant did not say any remarks were offensive, neither did he beckon the waiter to come to him. I pushed him back, but did not strike him. I was not intoxicated, but had been drinking out. The ladies never spoke to me, and the singing had been going on. I took no notice of them. I did not say at the station that I had spoken to the ladies but had not insulted them. I cannot remember any of blood. A witness: I heard some high words, and on taking a long round saw the defendant strike the complainant on the head with a bottle. I afterwards heard the defendant say the complainant had insulted some ladies. Mr. Arthur Barrett, classicalist, 103, Winchester-street, Piccadilly: I was sitting a few yards off, when my attention was called to a disturbance, and I saw the defendant strike the complainant on the head with a bottle, and the complainant fall back. William Moorcroft, 165 E said: I took the defendant into custody and the complainant to the divisional surgeon, who dressed his head. The complainant was smothered with blood. The defendant said the complainant had interfered with some ladies with him. Mr. Lewis addressed the magistrate on the defendant's behalf, stating that he did not deny the

WORSHIP STREET

to bridge it, and, moreover, to give it a more substantial character. The young man, Jane Paul, eleven years of age, pallid in features, and of slight stature, was charged with stealing from her home No. 4, Gloucester-street, Bethnal-green, a sheet and other articles, value 7s. 6s. The prosecutor gave his evidence in such an under tone as to render it almost inaudible to the reporter; but sufficient was gathered to make it understood that the child had absented herself from his house or lodging for several days, and taken with her the property in question, which she has succeeded in pledging for a small sum of money, or has taken into custody for a reward. She was a very badly disposed girl, and he could not do anything with her. Mr. Ellison: What do you mean by saying that? She is your child, and it is your duty to see that she does what is right and to take care of her. Beadall (the gaffer): Your worship, the girl has scarcely any clothing upon her, and is in a most filthy state. A rather axprie cloak was owned by the speaker, and the poor little thing's condition was exposed; not any shift or body dress concealed even parts of her dress, and an old ragged shawl was thrown over her shoulders. She had something put on her shoulders in the shape of a brace. Her frame was emaciated, and the flesh covered with soared marks, as from verminities. Stockings and boots she certainly had—the latter apparently soad, which, with the cloak, when kept close and a small black hat drawn forward, served alike to afford a belief that she was tolerably clad beneath, and as we learned for Mr. Ellison, evidently indignant at the neglect so clearly apparent, expressed himself strongly on the subject, but at the same time stated that he would do as much as he could for her at home. The child did not utter a word, and the worthy magistrate remanded her for the purpose of placing her in a reformatory, where he would take especial care the expense should be defrayed by the parent.

THAMES.

SAILORS AMONG LAND SHARKS.—Sarah Williams and Caroline Fenning were charged with housebreaking and robbing a sailor named William Youll. The prosecutor said he was carpenter of the ship Wallisch, in the West India Dock. He had his supper the previous night at the Leopard coffee-house. Soon afterwards he met Williams in the street, and was taken by her to a house in Philip-street, St. George's-in-the-East. He saw Fenning there. A glass of ale was handed to him, and directly he swallowed it he became insensible; when he came to himself he was very ill, and had no coat or waistcoat. Both had been removed from his person, and he was insensible. They were taken to a public house, Jennings, a needlewoman, and saw that she lived in the house where the robbery was committed, and saw it done. While the prosecutor was insensible Fenning took off his coat, put it under her cloak, and followed the other prisoner. The sailor was then "chucked" out of the house by Mrs. Wallis, the landlady. In answer to questions by Mr. Paget, the witness said she had only been in the house ten days. She was a shirtmaker and worked for a woman named Miller. She told the police-constable of the robbery directly he came on his beat. All the females in the house wanted to charge her with the robbery. George Coleman, No. 310 H. street, said that he last witness informed him of the robbery, and took him to No. 86, Devonshire-street, St. George's-in-the-East, where he found both prisoners. He had not yet changed the clothes. Sailors were continually housed and plundered in these horrible houses in Philip-street. Mr. Paget said it was a fearful state of things that sailors should be plundered so shamefully. He was surprised the girl Jennings had retained her honesty in such a vile and low place. He remanded the prisoners for a week.

SOUTHWARK.

A NICE PART OF ODD FELLOWS.—THE WAY TO CONDUCT A FRIENDLY SOCIETY.—John Haynes, the secretary of the Waterloo and Hope Lodge of the London Unity of Odd Fellows, held at the Marquis of Granby public-house, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, was charged before Mr. Barcham with assaulting John Martin, a free member, and using threatening language towards him. The complainant, a quarrelsome-looking man, said that on Monday night, the 29th ultimo, he went to the lodge, and, at the business 6s. was voted for his turn to sit on the floor. He was a little while afterwards asked to raise the sick member who was not in compliance, consequently, not entitled to the benefit, and he spoke about it before the cheque was made out upon the treasurer. The defendant told him to mind his business, and the noble grand snubbed him, and made out the cheque between them, and when the business of the lodge was over they went down to the landlord, who was the treasurer, and cashed it, pocketing the money. Witnesses objected to the proceedings, and told him that it looked like a swindle when the prisoner came up to him and told him to sit in front of the bar and pulled his nose so hard as to nearly tear it off his face. The charges were put up on the defensive, and told the defendant to pull his ring off, as he hurt him on a previous occasion with it when they were having a little bit of a row. Mr. Burcham: Have you had a row before? Witness: Yes, sir, because I will not see the society swindled. The defendant, in answer to the charge, said that the complainant was a very troublesome man. He interfered with the business when there was no occasion, and was always quarrelling with some of the members. His conduct had been so bad, that he believed he would be expelled. Two respectable men, members of the society, corroborated the defendant's statement, and proved that the complainant's conduct was such as to provoke him to do what he did. He, however, was not hurt by the defendant, and had no doubt from the complainant's manner that he was a quarrelsome man, but still an assault had been proved. He should, however, only fine the defendant 10s. and costs.

LAMBETH

DOINGS OF A TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.—John Cragg, alias Owen Sullivan, a ticket-of-leave man, and Mary Ann Emberger, a well-dressed young woman, were brought up on remand and charged before the Hon. G. O. Norton with attempting to commit street robberies. At the former examination Sergeant Ham, a detective officer belonging to the P division of

AN AWKWARD DISCOVERY—John Wardle, a tall young fellow of 25, who gave his address 29, Rutland-street, South Lambeth, and who described himself as a railway porter, was charged before the Hon. G. O. Norton with being found in the house of Mr. Wills, a gentleman residing at No. 10, Benlomas-place, Park-crescent, Stockwell, for an unlawful purpose. Mr. Charles James Wills, surgeon, of 19, Manor-terrace, Brixton, deposed that on the day before, between the hours of ten and eleven in the forenoon, he called at the house of his father, and observing a man's hat and boots in the kitchen, and knowing that his father and mother were out of town, he questioned the young woman servant as to whom they belonged. The servant replied that they belonged to her brother, and had been brought there by her sister on the day before. He, however, suspected by her manner that there was a man in the house; and, though she positively denied it, he mentioned his suspicion to one or two of his young friends, who, in the evening, and in the company of his father, he returned and let one of them enter the premises before he searched the house. On reaching the servant's bed-room he found the prisoner lying on the bed dressed with the exception of his coat, hat, and boots, and covered by one of the servant's dresses. He (the prisoner) refused to give his name or address, or in fact any account of himself or of his business there, and he in consequence sent for a constable, and gave him into custody for being in the house for an unlawful purpose. Mr. Norton: Do you know anything about the prisoner? Mr. Wills: No, sir, he is a perfect stranger to me. Did he make any attempt to get away? Yes, he said he should go, and should not give his name or address, but one of the neighbours who I had called in prevented him. Solicitor: Did not the young woman your father's servant tell you that this young man was her accepted lover—the person whom she was about to marry. Mr. Wills: Certainly not. She said he was her brother. (Laughter.) Have you not ascertained that is a most common young man holding a respectable position? I have not. Police-constable Albert F. asked the 303 P. said that the prisoner had been given into his custody about eleven o'clock on the day before by Mr. Wills on a charge of being in his father's house for an unlawful purpose and refusing to give his name or address. The young woman, the servant in the house, came to the station when the prisoner was charged, but witness did not hear her say that the prisoner was her accepted lover, nor did he know anything about the respectability of the prisoner himself. In reply to the charge, the prisoner's solicitor said that his client was a most respectable young man, holding a responsible situation, and the accepted lover and intended husband of the young woman, the servant spoken of, and whom he called to see on the day before. He hid in attendance the father of the young woman to prove the fact, and to say that the visits of the prisoner to his daughter were with perfect consent; and the young woman herself was present to show that the prisoner's visit to the house was not for any improper or felonious purpose. Mr. Haden, in support of the prisoner's statement, said that he had been at the solicitor's statement. The daughter who seemed no more than a young woman, who was sitting in the witness-box, but the magistrate refused to examine her, observing that he felt certain that the prisoner's visit was not one of a felonious nature, and he should therefore discharge him; but at the same time would recommend that the banner of marriage be publicised as soon as possible.

WANDSWORTH

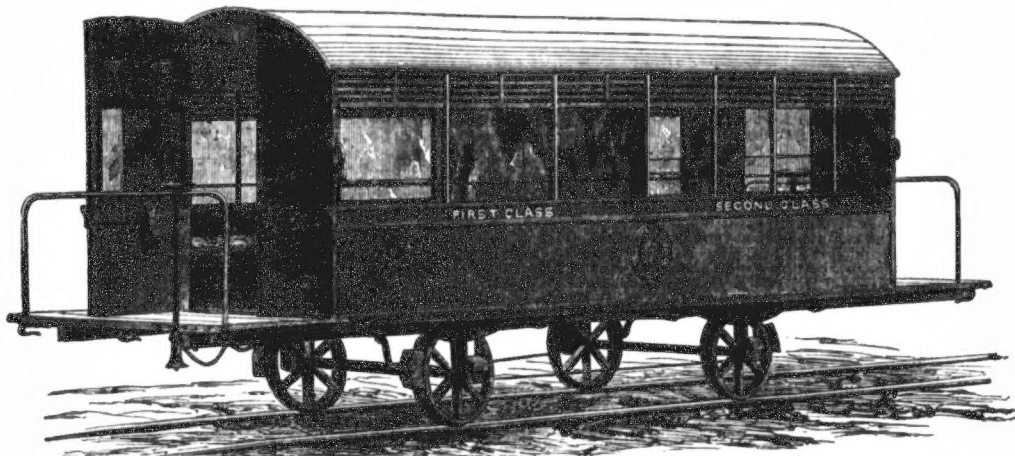
POLICE PURSUIT.—George Rice, a licensed cab driver, was charged as follows:—Police-constable Bonyon 311 V, said: This morning, at quarter to one o'clock, I was on duty in the Clapham-road, near the Swan at Stockwell, when I saw a horse, and cab standing in the road, close to the kerb. Two men were sitting on the box, and the prisoner, who was the driver of the cab, was on the pavement, talking to a female. I requested him to go away, but he refused. Mr. Ingram: What did you witness? N. sir: I saw the cab and the woman. I told him to take him into custody when he tried to throw me down. He held me, and I pulled out my staff, and struck him. I spread my rattle, and when a constable came to my assistance we then took him to the station house. Mr. Ingram: What were you doing when you first saw them? Witness: Creating a disturbance. Mr. Ingram: What sort of disturbance. You have not mentioned that before. Witness: Laughing and shouting. Mr. Ingram: Did you say anything to the woman? Witness: I was on the sward at Stockwell, when I was hired by two persons, and while going along they saw a female, and asked me to stop and speak to her. Edward Nixon was called, and he said that he and his friend hired the prisoner to drive them to Clapham. He confirmed the statement of the prisoner, and proved the blow with the staff. The prisoner: I was struck a severe blow on the head, and I was unable to see the woman. Mr. Ingram: The constable was quite right in taking you into custody. I am sorry that you were not there at the same time, as you have been published as being by the heavy blow on the head by the constable, I shall let you go. The prisoner was then discharged.

GREENWICH.

INCREDIBLY MY AN EX-SERGEANT OF THE BRITISH BRIGADE.—Hence, a young man 29 years of age, and of gentlemanly bearing, was brought up on a remanded charge of having wilfully set fire to and destroyed a stack of hay value £120, the property of Mr. Edmund Lee, of Llewishall, Kent. Mr. Superintendent Bray, of the B division of metropolitan police, attended to watch the case on behalf of the police commissioners, the prisoner having addressed several letters to Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, and other members of the Government, the contents of which showed he was labouring under some mental affliction. The prisoner was brought to the service of Mr. Superintendent Bray about half-past seven on the night of the 17th August, he was passing a gate of his master's field when he saw smoke issue from one of the stacks of hay, and immediately afterwards flame. He ran to the spot, and saw the prisoner standing between the stack on fire and another stack, kicking loose hay towards the flame. No other person was there, and seeing that the prisoner was a stranger, witness asked what he was doing in the field. The prisoner replied, "It won't spread;" and on witness saying, "Then, you set light to it," he made answer, "I'll own to it; I did it." Witness declined to undertake him into custody, and on the way to the station the prisoner said, "I won't harm; he can send me as much money as I like." Witness said, "I saw you strike him into the public road to expose him." The prisoner said, "Somebody outside the field asked the prisoner why he did it, and he replied, "On, he will be no loser by it," and at the police-station he produced match-box, and said he took two lucifers from it and set fire to the stack. Police-constable Sprague, 149 R, said he took the prisoner into custody, and on asking him whether he had set the stack on fire accidentally or wilfully, he replied, "I meant to do it." At the station the sergeant on duty questioned the prisoner, and he then said he had been out of employment a long time, and that the army authorities had prevailed on him to do so in several situations that he had applied for. Superintendent Bray has received a large number of letters from the prisoner, in which he has expressed his regret for the offence, and his wish to be put to the proof. It was subsequently made it appeared that the prisoner was formerly a sergeant of the 8th battalion of the Rife Brigade, but had been discharged at Chatham in April last as "unfit for the service," on a pension of 10s. per week for two years, some of the letters referred to having been written by him while in the army, and one of his hallucinations being that he was a peer of the realm. The prisoner, who is a native of Belfast had since been in the habit of staying at common lodging houses, although, according to the testimony of Police-sergeant No. 11 R, he had been in the country known and well known to the police, and had been in the habit of staying in the custody under the dark arches of Newgate. The prisoner, in answer to the questions asked, said he was anxious to be put to the witnesses. Mr. T. said he had thought it right inquiry should be made into the previous history of the prisoner. Of course, he could not say what view a jury might take of the case, but he could do no other than commit the prisoner for trial at the next Old Bailey sessions.

NEW TRAMWAY OMNIBUS FOR THE RYDE PIER COMPANY, ISLE OF WIGHT.

This carriage (of which we give an illustration), intended to run along the line of pier, from the pier-head to the town of Ryde, has just been despatched to its destination. Unlike most carriages of its kind, it is simple in the construction of its working powers. The break, of which there is one at each end, is acted upon by means of a wheel ten inches in diameter, placed at each end of the machine. This revolving, turns a drum at its foot, just under the foot-board or landing-place. Round this drum the chain winds as it is required, to pull or loosen the strain of the levers upon the breaks. The levers are termed cross levers. The simplicity of this arrangement avoids a great amount of complication and cumbersome work. The axle-boxes are one-half the ordinary weight. The body of the omnibus is constructed as light as a gentleman's carriage; the roof is waggon-headed, to give height sufficient for a man with his hat on to stand upright in passing to the upper end. The sides are also comfortably high, allowing



NEW TRAMWAY OMNIBUS FOR THE RYDE PIER COMPANY, ISLE OF WIGHT.

currents of air and gales in its transit along the pier. The total length of the vehicle is 22 feet, 8 feet wide, and 6 feet high. The saloon, or 1st class, is arranged to hold sixteen persons (the seats covered with blue cloth), and the 2nd class twenty. This compartment has a double seat in the centre, whilst the other seats are ranged round, and are of black cloth. We should mention the connecting rods, from wheel to wheel, are very light, and the total weight of the machine is 1 ton 16 cwt. The builder is Mr. T. B. Ayshford, Britannia Works, Walham-green.

The *Isle of Wight Observer* says:—"The new tramway carriage of the Ryde Pier Company, to be worked by a horse, has arrived, and comprises first and second class accommodation for thirty-two persons, and will no doubt be a great boon to persons going up and down the pier. The carriage was built by Mr. Ayshford, of Walham-green, London, and weighs only one ton sixteen cwt. It is fitted with breaks of an entirely new design, they being so simple that any person (no matter which way it is turned) can stop the carriage, with the horse at full trot, in the space of four feet."

Literature.

HIGHLAND JESSIE; OR, LOTA, THE INDIAN MAID. A TALE OF THE GREAT INDIAN MUTINY.

CHAPTER CXIL.

LUCKNOW, 8TH TO 13TH SEPTEMBER.

THERE was a long while to wait, still, before Jessie MacFarlane was to hear the wild slogan of the Highlanders—that winged hope in the air which was to herald the coming of the delivering English.

Meanwhile, they did the best they could with what they had—which was not much, either in the way of food or clothing. Certainly, they were reduced to the most awful straits for clothing; and Miss Skeggs that was, now permanently fixed at the West-end, is not able to hear that time referred to without shuddering; in fact, she begs somebody never to mention it if he has any regard for her nerves. Well, somebody—he has a regard for her nerves, but, nevertheless, he often refers to the time at Lucknow, simply because, like most good-hearted men who have escaped a great danger, he feels a certain affection towards a trying time; and, so to speak, not only forgives it, but tries to illustrate it with some good points.

But good or bad times, the garrison floated.

September 9th, by the way, was a white letter day in the calendar of the siege of Lucknow, for in the various diaries that were kept this following note made a handsome appearance. "For the third time since the siege there was no funeral to-day." The diaries were quite monotonous with records of death, especially of children.

However, let the dead look to the dead. Turn we to the living. Clothes were at a frightful premium. Men had really come into garrison provided only with what they stood upright in. Now, only those who have been in action are aware how clever a man's uniform is in getting slashed and ripped, though its owner get never a scratch. After a hot morning's work in the batteries one day, Tim Flat himself, though not a hair of his head was even singed, nor his skin turned, counted seventeen rips and raptures in his uniform. It is true, however, that at the time when these catastrophes occurred the uniform in question was getting very weather-worn; in fact, it was one vast patch, with a fatal facility for giving way anywhere.

Men who had spare clothes gave them away as time went on, but by the beginning of September there was not a single spare garment of any kind in garrison; and, to be very candid, gentlemen lay abed, when they got the opportunity, to give the laundress that advantage.

As for uniform—in the strict sense of that respectable word—it was no longer in existence. A large green baize table-cover, in the possession of the artillery, had patched so many artillery uniforms that it appeared to be everywhere in pieces.

Some gentlemen, officers and rich men at home, would have been truly glad of a blanket, for many of them went about in shirt, slippers, and trousers.

Most wonderful fabrics had been turned to account. Bits of carpet figured in the most marvellous way as jackets, towels had been shaped into shirts, and a large drab and white crumb cloth had furnished forth a wonderful family, for the pattern being lozenge-shaped, the members of the household in question had the general air of belonging to the harlequin division.

But honest O'Rackie's find and appropriation was the best.

There was an old billiard table amidst the ruins of the Residency, of which nobody had taken the slightest notice. There was neither the time nor the inclination to play billiards at Lucknow.

Well, literally tumbling over this treasure trove, O'Rackie became possessed of one of the great ideas of his life.

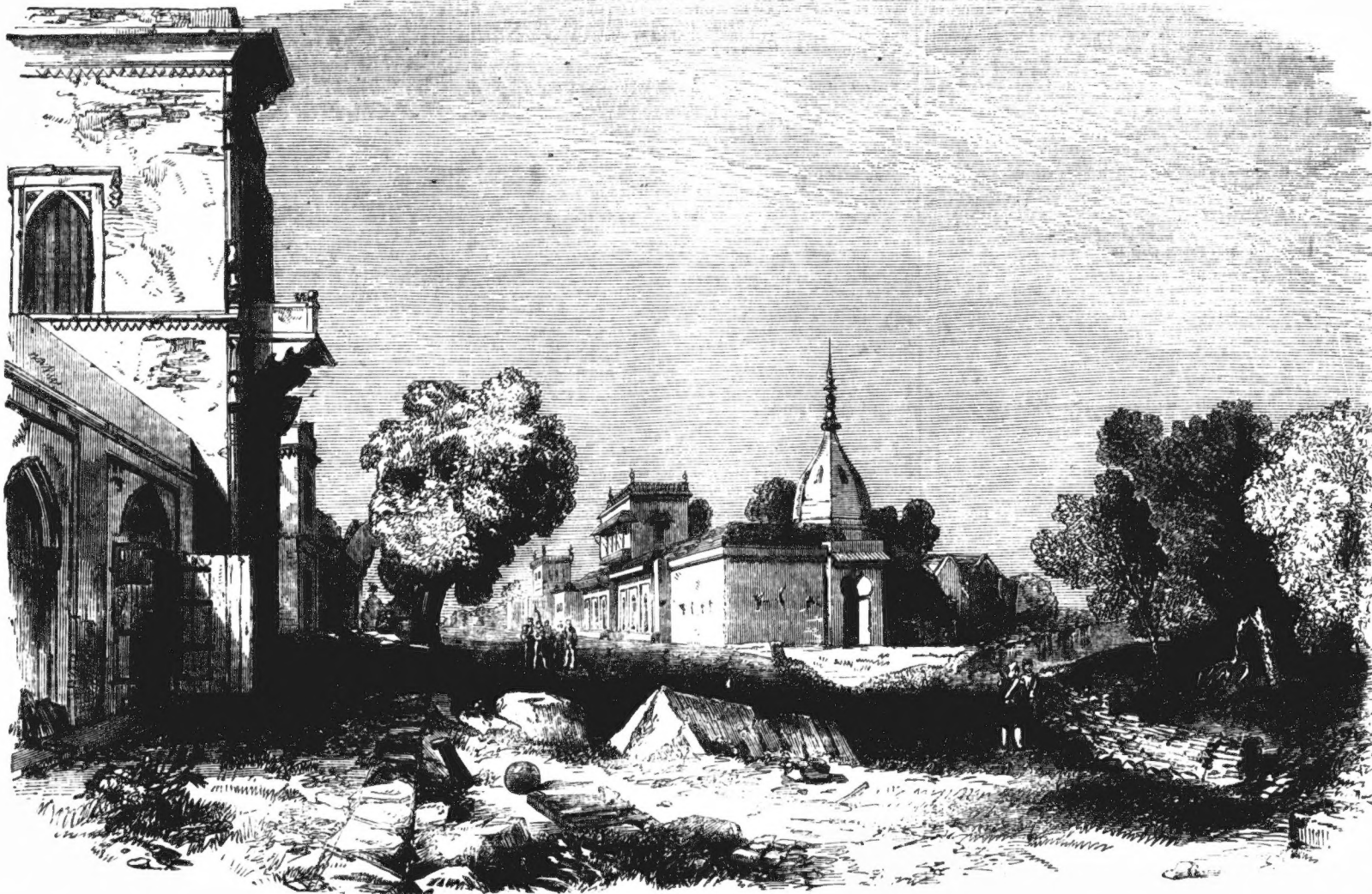
Following out this idea, he cleverly learnt that the table had been the property of Sir Henry Lawrence, and—but what need is there to go into particulars?

He got it.

When people heard O'Rackie was going to buy a billiard-table, it was generally suggested that Racky was going off his head at last, and that he had better have some quinine.

O'Rackie stuck his new glass in his right eye—and whence he got it nobody in garrison ever learnt, nor will any of them ever gain the information, for he can't be called as a witness—in his eye, and looked as solemn, not only as an undertaker in a large way of business, but all his young men as well.

Then, when he was master of the situation, he aired his idea. The green cloth ripped off that billiard-table would furnish enough material for several short coats. It was the only stroke of business O'Rackie ever did in all his life, and, it must be confessed, it was a profitable one. At a blow he sold two-thirds of his treasure for double the amount he had given for the entire table; and then he had a third left for himself, and, as aforesaid, a short jacket.



DELHI—DESOLATION. (See page 205).



A FEAT AT LUCKNOW. (See page 206)

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MONDAY NEXT, SEPTEMBER 12TH.
SPECIAL DAY with MR. NELSON LEE.
EVERYBODY and EVERYTHING.
ONE SHILLING.
No Extra Charge for the Special Entertainments of the Day.
See special bills.

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ON MONDAY.
The Greatest Entertainment ever provided.

MR. ALFRED MELLON, ON MONDAY,
at NELSON LEE'S CONCERT.

MR. J. L. TOOLE in the Adelphi Farce,
"THE AREA BELLE,"
ON MONDAY.
"A HORRIBLE TALE" will also be told by Mr. TOOLE.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
MR. PAUL REDFORD on MONDAY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.
MISS WOOLGAR
(Mrs. Alfred Mellor)
on THE AREA BELLE, on MONDAY.

MISS ANNA HILES, MISS REBECCA ISAACS, MR. GEORGE PERREN, MR. HANFORD,
at MR. NELSON LEE'S GREAT POPULAR CONCERT,
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MR. LEVY will play his Admired Cornet
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UNSWORTH, STEAD, SAM COLLINS,
AND ALL, on MONDAY, at the CRYSTAL PALACE.

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MONDAY.
No Extra Charge to the above Very Extraordinary Special
Entertainments—ONE SHILLING ONLY.
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Entrances, REGENT-STREET and PICCADILLY.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
in his
ENCHANTED PSYCOMANTHEUM,
Assisted by
MISS ANDERSON.

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MAGIC and MYSTERY.
THE "WORLD OF MAGIC,"

received every Evening with enthusiastic applause, attesting to
being the Greatest Entertainment ever produced in London.
The Evening Programme, in the present form, will be repeated
every Evening at Eight o'clock, and on Saturday Mornings at
Three o'clock, and on Sunday Mornings at Two o'clock. Stalls (Urean,
Numbered, and strictly Reserved), 3s.; Balcony 3s.; Second Seats,
2s.; Balcony 2s.; and Juvenile Tickets at the rate of 1s. each. Reserved Seats may be secured at
the Box-office, 76, Piccadilly, under the superintendence of Mr. AUSTIN.

BURNING TO DEATH AND FIRE PREVENTED BY
USING THE
PATENT INCOMBUSTIBLE STARCH,
which, in addition to its superior starching qualities, renders
all articles of dress and domestic use entirely flameproof. Sold by
all Oil and Colourmen, for stiffening and non-stiffening purposes.
In packets at 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 5d., and 1s. each; or in bottles, mixed
for use, at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

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See Engraving in the "Penny Illustrated Paper," Feb. 30, 1864.

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of misfortune, but few are aware that they can now legally effect
Compositions with their Creditors, and obtain immediate Protection
for person and property without publicity or being gossiped at bankruptcy
Law Court. Apply to Mr. WILKINSON, Solicitor, or Mr.
WESTON, 47, Moorgate-street. Bank Divorce cases confidentially
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APOKATHARTIKON, the MAGIC GLOVE.—A Cleanser, superlative Sensitive and any other preparation for cleansing the skin, eradicating lines, and every kind of skin disease without injury, and possesses the great advantage—it performs the article to which it has been applied. Sold retail in bottles, from One Shilling each, by all chemists and patent medicine vendors. Sole Importers, J. H. WILKINSON & CO., New London Street, Fenchurch-street.

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